STATE OF THE

Parks

1990 PROFILES

CANADA'S GREEN PLAN

Environment Canada
Parks Service

Environnement Canada
Service des parcs

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This first *State of the Parks Report* comprises two parts.

Part I addresses the state of the National Parks and National Historic Sites at the level of national significance. It provides background on the progress toward the establishment of new parks and sites and includes an extended statement highlighting the Systems Planning process by which new elements are selected. It is intended that future Reports will highlight other topics which reflect or describe the state of the resources.

Part II contains a profile statement of each National Park and National Historic Site in the systems. Each profile provides a consistent listing of "tombstone" or inventory data. Profiles will be updated and added to as indicators and criteria are developed and as new parks and sites are added to the systems. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to republish the profiles in the complete format of Part II of this Report every ten years.

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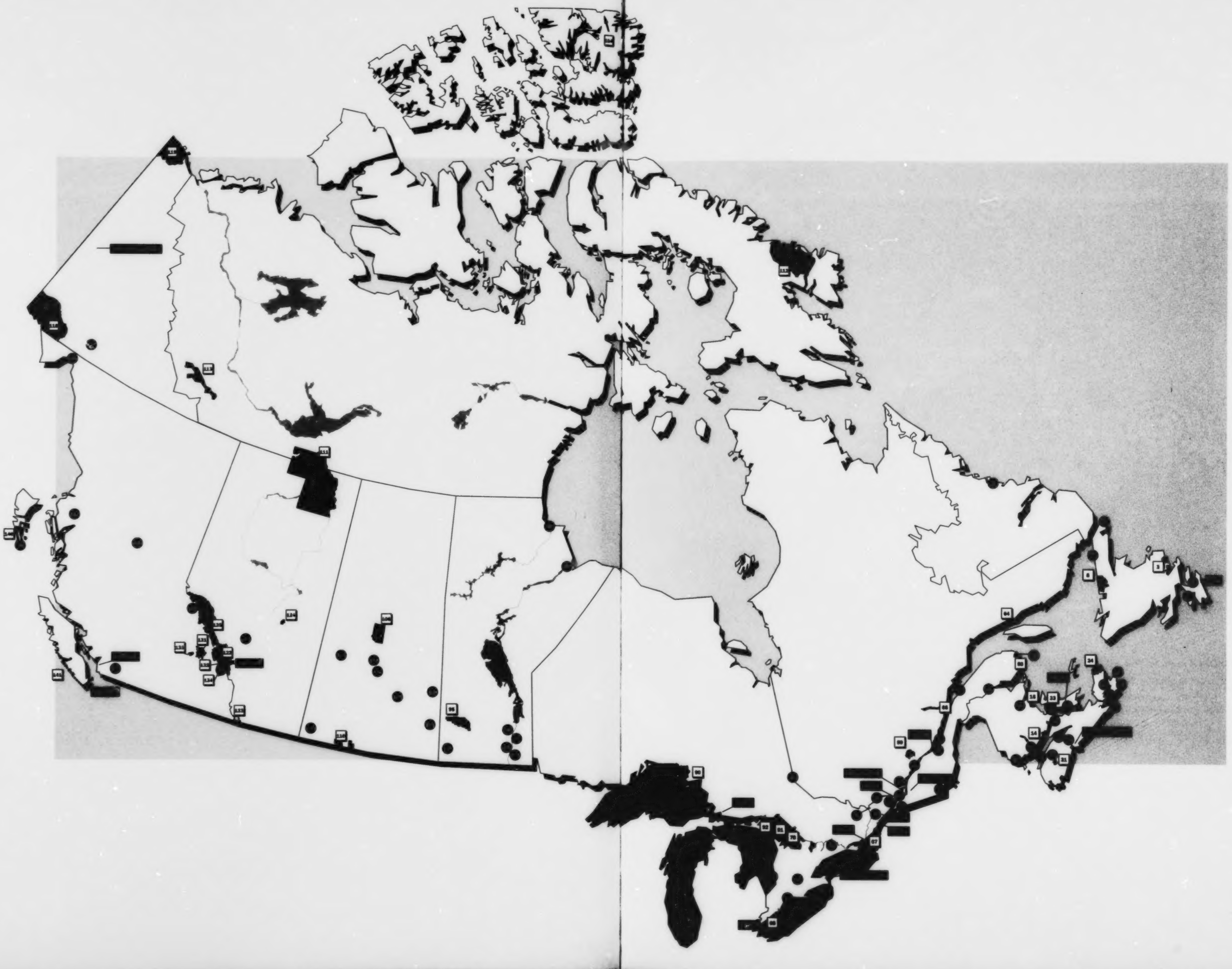
This publication contributes to State of the Environment Reporting.

Introduction

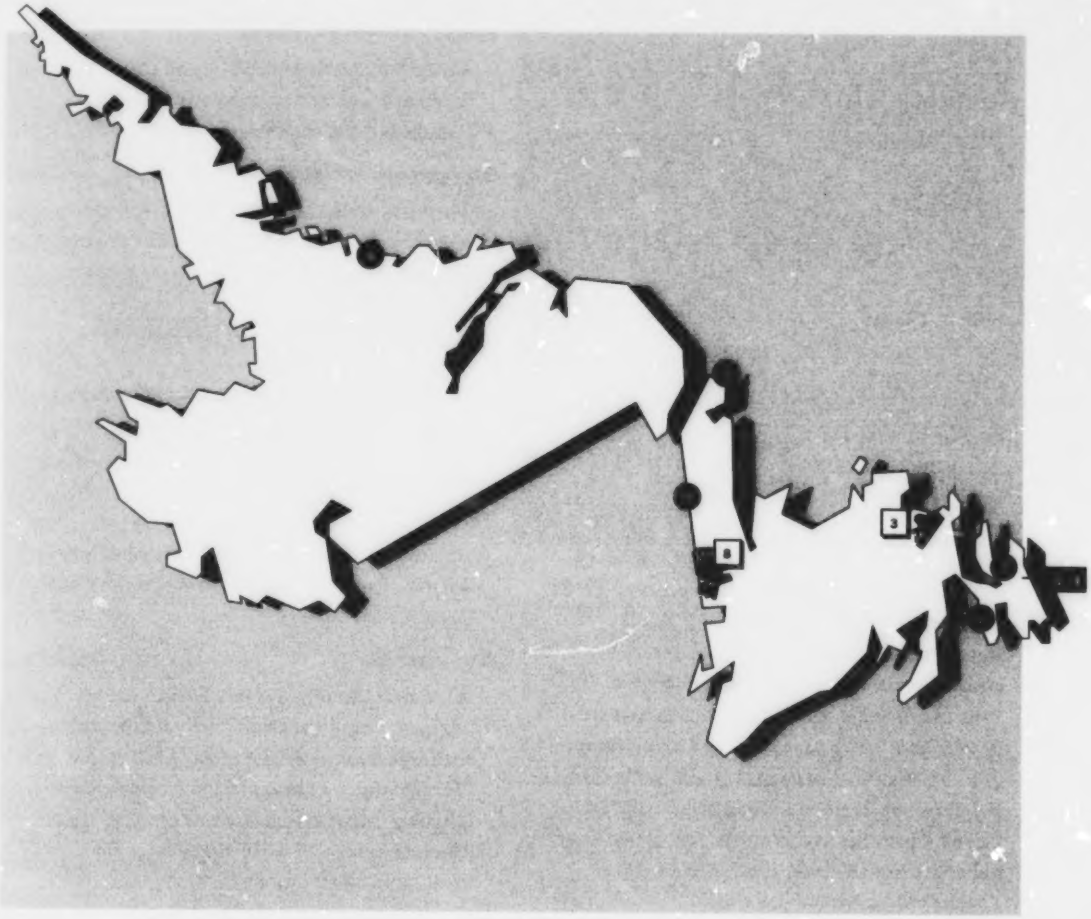
The National Park Profiles and National Historic Site Profiles are designed to identify basic data for each park and site in the system. As such they will provide a context for the first State of the Parks Report. They represent a first attempt to provide a comprehensive reference list of the values, conditions and threats which occur throughout the systems. The intention is to republish the profiles less frequently than the State of the Parks Report.

At this stage, the data for the profiles are preliminary and reports of conditions are generally based on professional judgments rather than definitive criteria. This first Report fills an important function in that it identifies, quite specifically, gaps in the information systems which need to be addressed. *Canada's Green Plan* will provide resources to take an ecosystem approach to the management of National Parks. In cooperation with other services of the Department of the Environment, the Parks Service will be developing indicators to measure the condition of the natural resources and the stability of the cultural resources. The results of these initiatives should be evident in future Reports.

The profiles are organized by province and territory. Within each section they are arranged chronologically, based upon the date a National Historic Site was designated nationally significant, the date a National Park was proclaimed, or the date of the earliest agreement with a province or territory for establishing a National Park Reserve.



Atlantic Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



- ① **Signal Hill National Historic Site**
- ② **Castle Hill National Historic Site**
- 3 **Terra Nova National Park**
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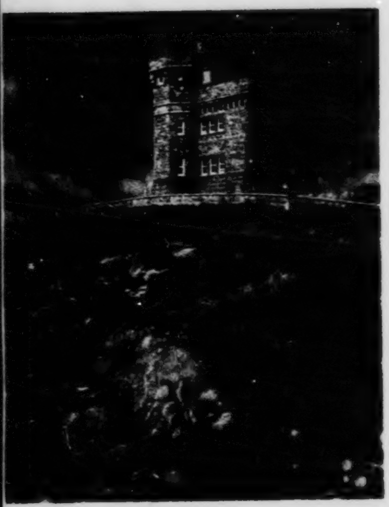
Signal Hill National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the role of Signal Hill in the defence of St. John's from the end of the 17th to the middle of the 20th century, and in the development of transatlantic wireless communication.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1951; acquired 1956.

Location/Access

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Heritage Values and Features

- Commands magnificent view of harbour and city.
- Originally English lookout and signal station.
- First fortified by French, who captured St. John's June, 1762.
- Site of Battle of Signal Hill, last battle of Seven Years War in North America (15 September 1762).
- Fortified by British, beginning in 1790s.
- Importance as defence installation diminished after Napoleonic Wars.
- First transmission of radio signals across Atlantic in 1901, received by antennae on Cabot Tower.
- Site consists of reconstructed Queen's Battery and Barracks, unexcavated remains of other British barracks, batteries and parapets, and Cabot Tower, built between 1898 and 1900, to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and 400th anniversary of John Cabot's voyage to North America.
- Small collection of 450 artifacts, of which about 20% are site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- 1790 Powder Magazine in advanced state of deterioration; mitigation measures underway.
- Exterior of Cabot Tower in good condition; interior in poor condition.
- Reconstructed (1987) Queen's Battery in good condition.
- Reconstructed (1950s) small powder magazine in poor condition, especially roof.
- Archaeological resources in stable condition.
- Artifact collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Approved themes: Signal Hill and Defence of St. John's; Telecommunications.
- Exhibits in Visitor Centre and Cabot Tower.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round; guides available in summer months and on weekends in shoulder seasons.
- Information services and washrooms in Visitor Reception Centre.
- Signal Hill Tattoo operates July and August; Wednesday to Sunday.
- Hiking trails, picnic areas and paved parking.

Visitation

- 440,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Abandoned derelict vehicles in secluded areas.
- Effects of adverse weather conditions on Cabot Tower.

Opportunities

- To update and improve exhibits.
- To improve ground interpretation, especially of archaeological resources.
- To upgrade shoulder and winter season programs.
- To open Queen's Battery and Barracks to public.
- To address operational, maintenance and structural shortcomings in Visitor Reception Centre.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Newfoundland Historic Parks Association, established 1981. Operates gift shop and supports park staff in provision of information and reception services.

Other Cooperative arrangements:

- With Johnson Family Foundation, which has donated significant monies to enhance visitor experience.
- With Army Cadet League to operate Signal Hill Tattoo.

Castle Hill National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Placentia from 1662 to 1811 in the struggle between France and Britain to protect their fishing interests off Newfoundland.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1951; acquired 1968.

Location/Access

Placentia, Newfoundland, 120 km southeast of St. John's.

Heritage Values and Features

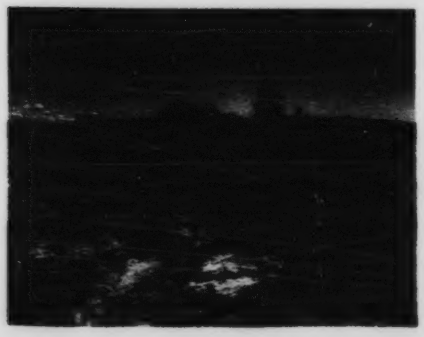
- Occupies strategic position, high on hill overlooking the town and bay of Placentia.
- Site contains excavated and stabilized ruins of defences constructed by French and British in 17th and 18th centuries.
- Small artifact collection of 92 artifacts; 60% site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Most of rubble-masonry walls of the fort require stabilization.
- Grounds in fair condition; historic French Trail closed to public as it is hazardous.
- Collection in good state of preservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Didactic displays on military, fishery and social history of Placentia in Visitor Reception Centre.
- Audio-visual presentation available on request.
- In situ period armament.
- Trails between major historic features and viewing points.
- Seasonal guides.
- Special school programming on request.



Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Information and reception area, gift shop and washrooms in Visitor Reception Centre.
- Minimal picnic facilities.

Visitation

- 25,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Severe weathering of fortification ruins.

Opportunities

- To enlarge audio-visual area to meet demand.
- To provide interpretive signs.
- To improve guide service to meet expanding visitation season and demand from local schools.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Newfoundland Historic Parks Association, established 1981. Operates gift shop and assists staff in provision of reception and visitor services.

Cabot Tower.

Queen's Battery.

Aerial View of Castle Hill.

Stabilized Ruins.

Terra Nova National Park

Purpose

To represent the Eastern Newfoundland Island Atlantic Region.

Established

1957.

Location/Access

On the shore of Bonavista Bay on the east coast of Newfoundland, 222 km north of St. John's via the Trans-Canada Highway. Area 399 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Example of glaciated precambrian area, part of Appalachian Mountain system.
- Remote and rugged shoreline with rocky headlands, cliffs, coves, cobbled beaches.
- Boreal forest, black spruce, balsam fir, birch and poplar, bogs, fens.
- Variety of wildlife limited, but includes American marten.
- Significant diversity of marine mammals offshore.
- Over 63 nesting bird species including Bald Eagle and Osprey.
- Cultural evidence of Maritime Archaic, Paleo-Eskimo, Dorset Eskimo, Beothuk traditions.

Ochre Hill.

Interpretive Walk.

Mount Stamford.

Condition of Resources

- Dominant vegetation of black spruce with feather moss on periodically burned upland sites. Unburnt areas exhibit high accumulation of organic matter, balsam fir canopy.
- Population studies underway on vulnerable species: Atlantic salmon, petricola clam, American marten, Canada lynx, black bear, several bird species including Bald Eagle, terns.
- Park may become "ecological island" due to destruction of resources outside boundaries.
- Success of reintroduction of American marten under study.
- Plans to reduce number of moose-vehicle accidents being studied.
- Natural fire cycle out of balance.

Presentation to the Public

- Six main interpretive themes: Boreal landscapes touching sheltered seas; Ocean; Coastal zone; Island effect; Climate; Perseverence of man.
- National/global environmental messages include: park's international biological preserves; 3 bird sanctuaries.
- Interpretive activities include: campfire talks, slide shows, illustrated talks, skits, dramatic historical events, kids' programs, guided walks, interpretive boat tours, evening programs at 2 outdoor theatres, special events.
- Extension services include: school programs (8,000 students contacted), edukits, video programs, films.

Services and Facilities

- Most services and facilities located along or adjacent to Trans-Canada Highway; some accessible by boat.
- Many facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Information available at 2 Visitor Reception Centers, 2 campground kiosks, North Gate, and in winter at administration and operations buildings.
- 2 vehicle accessible semi-serviced campgrounds provide 550 sites.
- 5 primitive campsites.
- 24 roofed housekeeping units.
- Other roofed accommodation available in vicinity of park.

- 8 day use areas accessible by road offer hiking, boating, beaches, scenic lookouts, picnicking; 4 picnic areas accessible by boat.
- 9 hole golf course being expanded to 18.

Visitation

- 180,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Severe deterioration of understory vegetation; particularly at some high visitor use areas.
- Over-fishing potential threat to viability of trout populations.
- Archaeological sites and artifacts threatened by visitor activity.
- Increase in use of campground and coastal wharf campsites severely impacts upon park's ability to maintain facilities and preserve resources.
- Potential for bear-human conflicts.

External:

- Ecological integrity of park may be threatened by continuation of outside activities such as commercial fishing, trapping, logging, development.
- Commercial fishing severely reducing returning park populations of Atlantic salmon.
- Over-harvesting may be depleting scallop population.
- Increasing number of boats along coastal area threatens seabird colonies, especially Common Tern and Eider Duck.
- Pollution from offshore sources contaminates waterways entering the park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats

- Redesign visitor use areas to diversify facilities.
- Pesticide use strictly monitored; only fungicides used on golf course.
- Study on effects of road salt planned for 1990–91.
- Trout management plan being considered.
- Removal of artifacts from archaeological sites for preservation and conservation purposes being considered.
- Bear-human conflict study scheduled for 1990/91.
- Encourage regulatory agencies to reduce commercial fishing of salmon.
- Increase management and patrols of bird colonies.
- Cooperate with different regulatory agencies to curb ocean pollution.
- Pursue coordinated management practices with provincial wildlife, forests, and parks agencies to ensure sustained use of adjacent lands.

To enhance park purpose:

- Better promotion of park and its resource values in local community, schools and through interpretive programs.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Heritage Foundation of Terra Nova established 1986. Runs annual celebrity golf tournament with major corporate sponsorship.

Volunteer program:

- 500 hours of volunteer effort in 10 projects by 58 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With other government departments: Coast Guard, provincial Forestry and Wildlife Services; provincial parks.
- With other organizations: Astronomical Society, canoe association, sailing association, etc.
- With Memorial University.

Cape Spear National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the oldest surviving lighthouse in Newfoundland, which served as the chief approach light to St. John's harbour for over 100 years.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1962; acquired 1964.

Location/Access

11 km southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Heritage Values and Features

- First operated 1836, principal navigation beacon for most important port in Newfoundland.
- Located eastern-most point of North America, commands spectacular coastal views.
- Restored to original appearance.
- Illustrates style of lighthouse architecture once common on east coast but now rarely surviving.
- Consists of round rubble-masonry tower enclosed by square 2-storey keeper's residence.
- Nearby is modern lighthouse, built 1955, in which 1921 mechanism from old tower has been installed.
- Site also contains remains of two gun batteries built during World War II as part of defences of St. John's.
- Artifact collection of 1,000 non-site specific artifacts.
- Observation point for whale migrations June to late August.

Condition of Resources

- Lighthouse restored 1983; in good condition.
- World War II battery partially stabilized in 1984; unstabilized section in poor condition.
- Some pathways and grounds need restoration; work begun, 1989; will continue.
- Artifact collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on history of Cape Spear lighthouse and story of lighthouses in Canada.
- Exhibits in orientation building and interpretive signage at gun battery.

Services and Facilities

- Site open year-round; lighthouse from Victoria Day to Thanksgiving.
- Seasonal guides.
- Gift shop (open June to Thanksgiving) and washrooms in orientation building.
- Paved parking lot with capacity for 60 cars and 3 buses, walking paths, and picnic areas.

Visitation

- 160,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Gun emplacement and other World War II buildings deteriorating from severe climatic conditions.
- Visitor Reception Centre and washroom building are deteriorating from use (triple the forecasted visitation) and severe climatic conditions; also have structural problems.
- Random walking patterns cause damage to vegetation, landscape.

Opportunities

- To become major tourist destination.
- To improve interpretation of World War II theme and interpretation of natural resources.
- To improve indoor visitor services to cope with inclement weather.
- To operate shoulder season program.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Newfoundland Historic Parks Association, established 1981. Operates gift shop and provides information/reception service.

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the earliest known site of European settlement in North America, which predates Columbus by 400–500 years.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1968; acquired 1976.

Location/Access

Near the tip of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, 1100 km northwest of St. John's and 48 km from St. Anthony.

Heritage Values and Features

- Designated by UNESCO as World Heritage Site.
- Only authenticated Viking-period Norse settlement site in North America.
- Contains remains of 6 sod houses, smithy, sauna, stone hearths, cooking pits and artifacts relating to Norse occupation (carbon dated A.D. 860–890 to 1060–70).
- Artifacts from Norse occupation of site and original artifacts on loan from Norway.

Condition of Resources

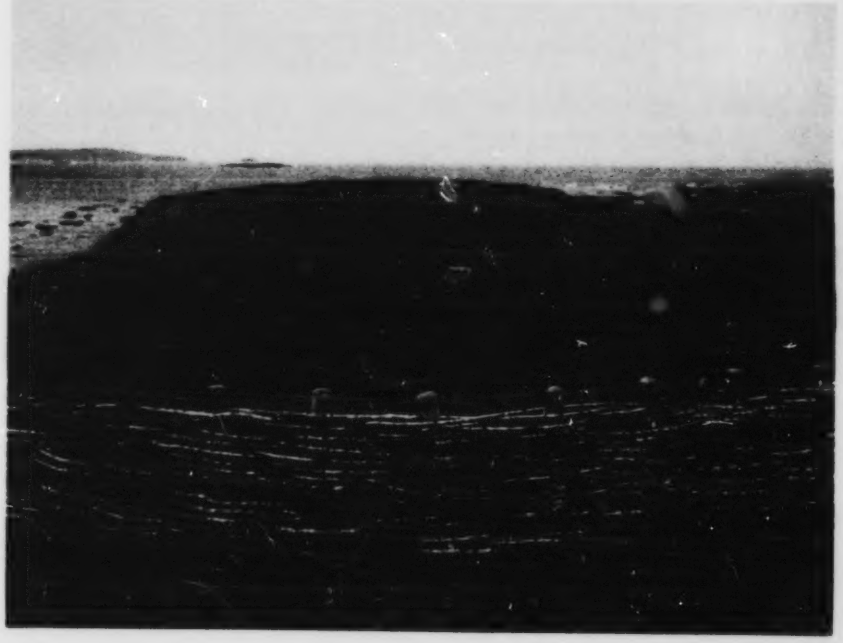
- Archaeological remains in good condition.
- Sod houses reconstructed in 1979 need work on roof and walls.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Three reconstructed Viking sod houses and ground interpretation.
- Interpretation focuses on Viking culture and the Norse sagas, the discovery and colonization of Vinland (circa A.D. 1000), and the archaeological discovery of the site.
- Visitor Centre contains audio-visual exhibits and didactic displays.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round. Seasonal guides on staff from June to Thanksgiving.
- Gift shop and reception/information service.
- Parking and picnic facilities.



Visitation

- 19,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Uncontrolled visitor circulation damages sensitive natural vegetation and soil.

Opportunities

- To exploit the World Heritage Site designation and establish links with other Viking sites.
- To improve marketing.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

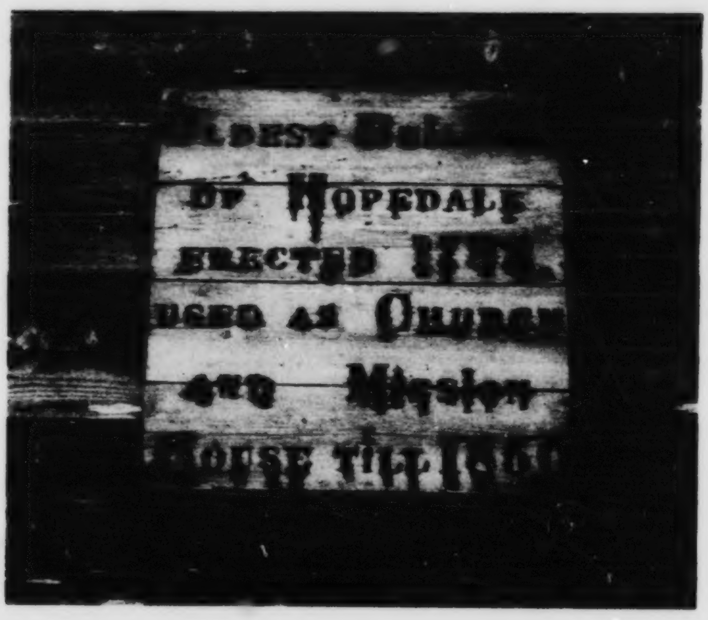
- The Newfoundland Historic Parks Association, established 1981. Operates gift shop and provides a reception/information service in the Visitor Reception Centre.

Cape Spear Lighthouse.

Aerial View of Cape Spear.

Replicas of Viking Sod Huts.

Hopedale Mission National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the Old Mission Building at Hopedale as an historical and architectural symbol of the Moravian Missions in Labrador. Other structures in the Mission have also been designated nationally significant; however, the Mission Building is the only one under the administration of the Canadian Parks Service.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1970; acquired 1980. (The building is maintained by the Moravian Church under an agreement with Canadian Parks Service.)

Location/Access

Hopedale, Labrador.

Heritage Values and Features

- Moravian Brethren, an evangelical missionary sect, carried out missionary work among Inuit.
- First permanent European residents (1780s) on Labrador coast.
- Until 1950s provided almost all medical and educational services in northern Labrador.
- Mission established 1782.
- Old Mission Building oldest structure in Mission, built 1782.
- Excellent example of style and construction methods employed by Moravians in building mission centres around the world in the 18th century.
- Building nucleus of community which has grown up around original mission.

Condition of Resources

- Old Mission Building stabilized in 1971; additional work on roof, siding, doors and structural supports, 1988.

Presentation to the Public

- No interpretation.
- Site open to public; access managed by resident minister of church.

Threats

- Use of building as a storehouse.
- Vandalism.

Opportunities

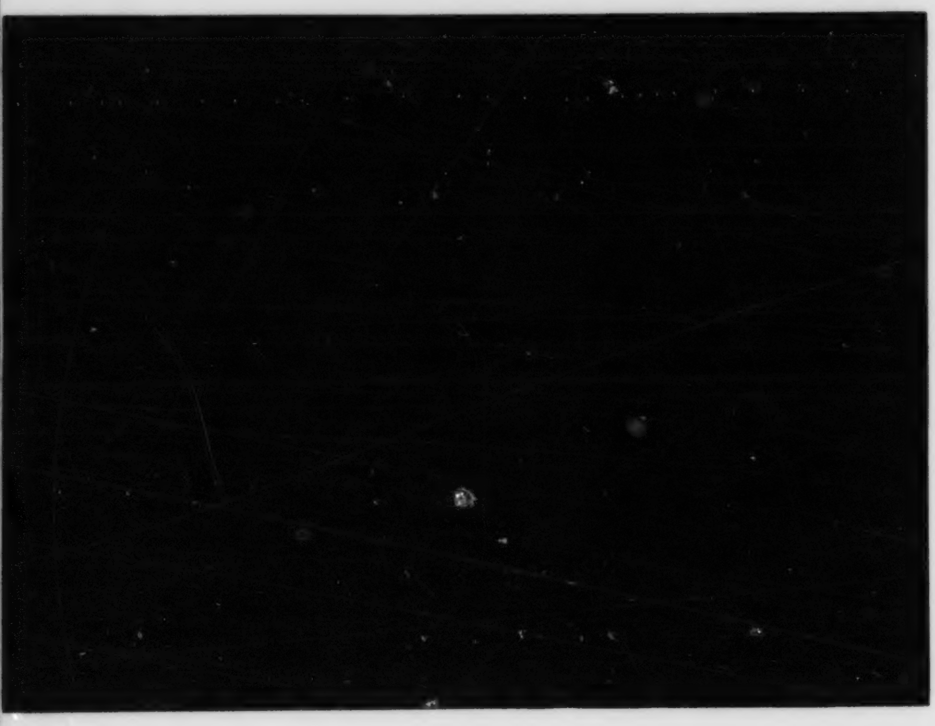
- To preserve and present the site, making Canadians aware of national significance.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- With Moravian Church for management and maintenance of site.

Grassy Island National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate Canso as a key centre of the English cod fishery in the 18th century, and Grassy Island Fort, located on Grassy Island in Canso harbour.

Established

Canso designated nationally significant 1925, Grassy Island Fort 1962; island acquired 1976.

Location/Access

1 km from the town of Canso, Nova Scotia; access via boat from Canso.

Heritage Values and Features

- Islands in Canso Harbour used by fishermen since 16th century.
- Grassy Island site contains clearly outlined ruins of 4-bastioned British fort, and foundations of other structures relating to military or fishing and trading establishments, generally dating from first half of 18th century.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological resources in stable condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation will deal with role of Canso area in international fishing industry, focusing on 17th and 18th centuries; occupation of Grassy Island by the British during the struggle for North America, 1720–1750.
- Exhibit centre (nearing completion) in Canso; includes wharf from which visitors will embark to visit island where there will be an interpretive trail.

Services and Facilities

- Open June 15 to Labour Day.
- Boat service to the island anticipated.

Visitation

- Opened in 1990.

Threats

- Soil erosion, particularly on steep bank on south side of island.

Opportunities

- To promote public awareness of site and its historical significance.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- The Strait of Canso Development Corporation contributed funds to the construction of the exhibit building, wharves and island development.

Port au Choix National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate one of the most important prehistoric sites in Canada, the discovery of which has contributed much to our knowledge of the Maritime Archaic Indian and the Paleo-Eskimo cultures.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1970; acquired 1971.

Location/Access

Port au Choix, Newfoundland, 250 km north of Corner Brook.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site consists of 3 Maritime Archaic Indian burial sites (2200 to 1200 BC) and 2 Paleo-Eskimo habitation sites (500 BC to 600 AD).
- Contains evidence of early ecological history of what is now Newfoundland.
- Artifacts from Maritime Archaic excavations displayed in Visitor Reception Centre.
- Site also contains lighthouse (operated by federal Ministry of Transport) and keeper's house and outbuildings (administered by Canadian Parks Service). These are not related to the commemorative purpose of the site.

Condition of Resources

- The Maritime Archaic Cemetery contains no known archaeological resources; all the identified burials have been excavated and removed.
- The Dorset and Groswater Paleo-Eskimo sites at Phillip's Garden contain the remains of many houses and middens, a few of which have been partially or fully excavated. The site is not currently threatened by any natural forces, but unauthorised all-terrain vehicle use is an intermittent problem.
- The Dorset Paleo-Eskimo site at Point Riche contains the remains of several houses and middens, but its true extent is not known since it has barely been touched archaeologically. The site is not threatened by any natural forces, but its isolated location makes it vulnerable to unauthorised activities.
- A number of Dorset Paleo-Eskimo cave burials have been found. All the known sites have either been looted or excavated.
- Exterior of the lighthouse keeper's house stabilized 1988.

Presentation to the Public

- Approved themes for site are Maritime Archaic Tradition; Dorset culture; Groswater culture and French shore.
- Visitor Reception Centre contains didactic exhibits and artifacts on Maritime Archaic Indians.

Services and Facilities

- Visitor Reception Centre open mid-June to Thanksgiving with guides on duty; grounds open year round.
- Gift shop, reception/information in Visitor Reception Centre.
- Trail along coast from Town of Port au Choix to Point Riche passes adjacent to Dorset site at Phillips Garden.
- Gravel road from town to Point Riche.

Visitation

- 8,900 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Indiscriminate off-road vehicle use damages terrain, vegetation.

Opportunities

- To communicate the significance of the site more effectively.
- To implement approved management plan.
- To improve artifact display conditions.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Newfoundland Historic Parks Association, established 1981. Operates gift shop and reception/information service.

Commemorative Marker.

Dorset Site Archeological Excavations.

St. Peters Canal

Purpose

To commemorate the role played by the St. Peters Canal in the communications and economy of Cape Breton in the latter half of the 19th century. St. Peters was one of several canals transferred in 1972 to the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service for purposes of "historic restoration, preservation and interpretation, natural environmental preservation and interpretation", as well as for navigation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

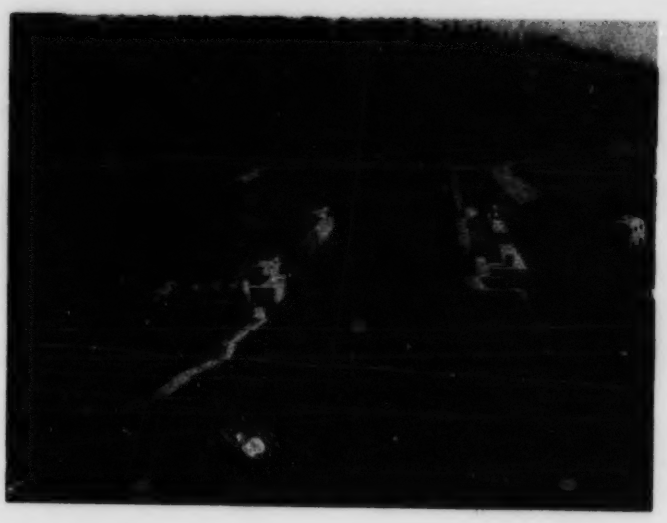
St. Peters, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Constructed 1854–1869 on isthmus between Bras d'Or Lake and St. Peters Bay.
- Site includes canal (and associated lock and swingbridge), which connect Bras d'Or Lake to Atlantic Ocean, number of ancillary buildings, as well as site of fortified settlement of Saint-Pierre and establishment of Nicholas Denys dating from 17th century (designated of national historical significance 1931).
- Ruins of Fort Dorchester (1793), which are not part of site, clearly visible on Mount Granville, overlooking the approaches to Canal.

Condition of Resources

- Marine structures in good condition.
- Lockmaster's house not used, suffering gradual deterioration.
- Archaeological remains of Denys trading post stable.



Presentation to the Public

- Small outdoor exhibit.

Services and Facilities

- Navigation.
- Picnic tables and visitor parking.

Visitation

- Not recorded.

Opportunities

- To improve interpretation of waterway and its history.

Aerial View of Island.

Modern View of Canal

Gros Morne National Park

Purpose

To represent the western Newfoundland Island Highlands.

Established

1973; proclamation pending.

Location/Access

The southern entrance to the park is 82 km from Corner Brook via the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 430. Area 1,943 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Serpentine tablelands, associated rocks from oceanic crust, upper mantle of earth's surface.
- Sedimentary rocks of Cow Head Group contain deep water and shallow water marine fossils spanning the Cambrian-Ordovician boundary.
- Vast alpine plateau of the Long Range Mountains, characterized by arctic-alpine environments.
- Spectacular glacial landforms.
- Southernmost low-elevation examples of periglacial features.
- Cross section of life zones provides a diversity of plant communities.
- Woodland caribou, American marten, Arctic hare.
- Terns, gulls, Ptarmigan.
- Major salmon rivers.

Condition of Resources

- Newfoundland's Highland and Coastal Lowland regions well represented.
- Status of rare plant populations are poorly known; most thought to be stable because of remoteness from human disturbance.
- Woodland caribou and moose populations have increased.
- American marten status unconfirmed.
- Arctic hare status poorly known.
- Arctic and Common Tern populations may be declining.
- Remnant population of Harlequin Ducks may exist in park.
- Logging (78 sq km or 4% of the park) may have reduced diversity of forest within the cutting areas.

- Special management projects include: Acid rain monitoring study (LRTAP); long-term salmon monitoring on Western Brook; promotion of community pastures to exclude grazing animals from park, especially from sensitive areas (i.e. dunes).

Presentation to the Public

- 12 interpretive themes presented: Earth's displaced mantle, Drifting plates; Evolving lifestyles focused on the sea; Glacially-carved habitats; Arctic-alpine environments; Insular flora and fauna; Wave-carved volcanic coast; Coastal forest gradient; Inland-lowland forest — a formerly harvested resource; Sub-arctic salt marsh; Sensitive sand dunes; Causes and characteristics of coastal bogs.
- National/global messages presented: global climate change, research in National Parks, preservation of genetic diversity.
- Variety of interpretive activities offered daily, school extension program in winter, spring.
- Evening programs were evaluated in 1989; public indicated a high level of satisfaction.
- Lobster Cove lighthouse, Broom Point significant cultural interpretation resources.

Western Brook Pond.

Gros Morne.

Services and Facilities

- 137.6 km of mostly paved road provide access to most of park facilities.
- 70 km of trails provide hiking access to many of park's significant natural features.
- Most major facilities, including some trails, accessible to disabled persons.
- Boat tours of glacially-carved lakes.
- Visitor Reception Center provides information to 35,000 visitors.
- Information also provided at Lobster Cove Head lighthouse and campgrounds.
- 5 vehicle accessible campgrounds provide 287 sites.
- Campsites with hookups are available in Rocky Harbour.
- 10 primitive campsites located throughout the park.
- Private roofed accommodations available in communities adjacent to park.
- Several day use areas offer picnicking, hiking, boating, beaches.
- 10 scenic lookouts.

Visitation

- 180,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Overuse has damaged plant communities atop Gros Morne mountain.
- Resource exploitation of Atlantic salmon by recreational anglers extensive in accessible locations; may affect population dynamics.
- Facilities at Western Brook Pond are inadequate for level of use. Damage occurring to vegetation, soils, water quality at boat tour terminal.
- Traditional harvesting of timber and snowshoe hare permitted by park, may have long term effects on park's forest and snowshoe hare populations.
- Widespread use of snowmobiles may have long term negative effect on vegetation and animal populations, especially caribou.

External:

- Forest exploitation adjacent to park will make backcountry more accessible.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Proclamation of park would allow enforcement of park regulations.
- Provide hiker education through interpretation at trailheads and along trails.
- Continue study of species population dynamics.
- Provide better facility layout at waiting and fueling area for Western Brook Pond boat tour.
- Develop domestic harvest plan to improve forestry practices, implement sustainable yield.
- Prepare plan to control snowmobiles; develop facilities to encourage alternatives such as cross-country skiing.

To enhance park purpose:

- Provide more guided walks.
- Develop facilities to encourage year-round use that will enhance local appreciation of the park.
- Improve extension program.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Heritage Foundation of Terra Nova is parenting a cooperating association at Gros Morne.

Volunteer program:

- 1200 hours of volunteer effort on 1 project by 25 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With numerous agencies for fire prevention, emergency response, etc.
- With Memorial University of Newfoundland.
- With Newfoundland Department of Transport for road maintenance.

Hawthorne Cottage National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the career of Captain Robert (Bob) Bartlett (1875–1946), noted seaman, arctic explorer and scientific investigator, and the architectural heritage of his home.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1978; acquired 1986.

Location/Access

Brigus, Newfoundland, approximately 60 km west of St. John's.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built circa 1830; moved to Brigus, 1846.
- Home of Captain Bob Bartlett, 1885–1946.
- Bartlett served with Peary's Arctic expeditions, 1905–06 and 1908–09; commanded the *Karluk* in the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18; and commanded the *Effie M. Morrissey* in numerous scientific expeditions to the Arctic, 1926–45.
- Cottage a fine example of gentleman's suburban-type residence in the picturesque mode, a style of architecture rare in Newfoundland.
- Collection of Bartlett memorabilia including medals, awards, furniture and navigation equipment.

Condition of Resources

- House stabilized in 1988, in fair condition.
- Grounds partially restored 1988, in good condition.
- Artifact collection in poor condition.
- Condition of house precludes visitation.

Presentation to the Public

- Grounds only open to public.
- House open by special arrangement only.
- Site not interpreted.

Threats

- Structure not heated, electrical wiring condemned, dampness and mildew.

Opportunities

- To communicate significance of Bartlett and the Cottage by providing basic preservation and presentation.
- To replace dead trees in garden
- To improve artifact storage conditions.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

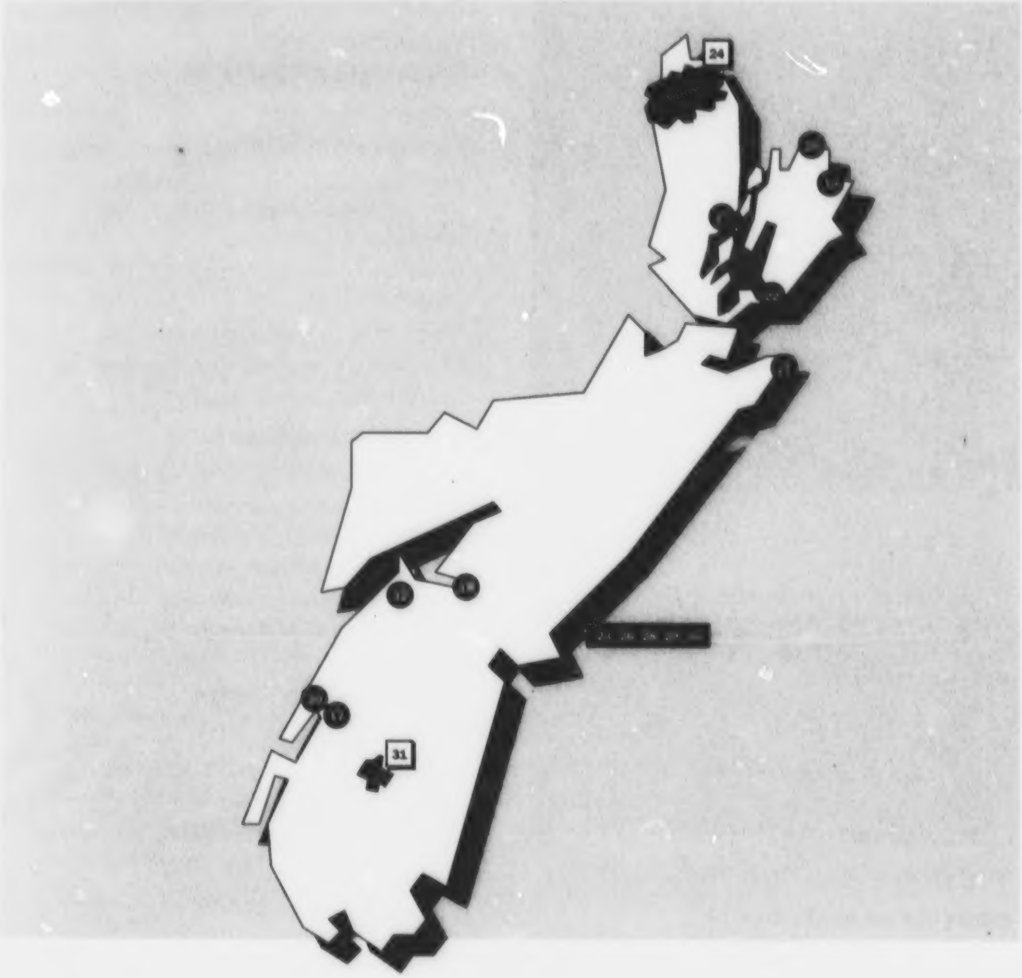
- With local historical society and town council to provide security and maintenance.

Rocky Harbour.

Western Brook Pond.

Hawthorne Cottage.

Atlantic Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



17	Fort Anne National Historic Site
18	Fort Edward National Historic Site
19	Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site
20	Port Royal National Historic Site
21	Grassy Island National Historic Site
22	St. Peters Canal
23	Halifax Citadel National Historic Site
24	Cape Breton Highlands National Park
25	Marconi National Historic Site
26	Prince of Wales Tower National Historic Site
27	Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site
28	York Redoubt National Historic Site
29	Fort McNab National Historic Site
30	George's Island National Historic Site
31	Kejimkujik National Park
32	Grand Pré National Historic Site

Fort Anne National Historic Site

Earthworks and Officers' Quarters.

Blockhouse.

Purpose

To commemorate the pivotal role of Fort Anne in the clash for empire between France and Britain in North America, and in the history of Acadia, Nova Scotia and Canada.

Established

Acquired 1917; designated nationally significant 1920.

Location/Access

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built 1695–1708.
- Last of 4 French forts constructed on site to defend Port Royal, French capital of Acadia.
- Besieged and captured by British, 1710.
- Port Royal renamed Annapolis Royal, became capital of Nova Scotia. Fort Anne defended it from French raids until capital moved to Halifax in 1749.
- Site consists of earthwork ruins (among oldest in National Historic Sites System), restored 1708 Powder Magazine (the oldest structure in system), underground storehouse, sally port, reconstructed 1797 Field Officers' Quarters, underground remains of various building foundations from French and British periods, 2 18th century British ravelins, and artillery pieces from various periods.
- Oldest continuously administered National Historic Site in Canada.
- Collection of 1,800 objects; 50% specific to site.

Condition of Resources

- Reconstructed Field Officers' Quarters in good condition.
- Restored powder magazine in good condition; sally port in fair condition.
- Landscape within earthwork fortifications in good condition.
- Cemetery being restored by volunteers.
- Collection needs conservation treatment.
- Period artillery in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Seasonal guides.
- Interpretation focuses on rivalry between France and Britain during late 17th and early 18th centuries; effects on Nova Scotia; role of Port Royal-Annapolis Royal as capital; design, construction and development of successive forts to occupy site.
- Exhibits in Officers' Quarters.

Services and Facilities

- Temporary washroom trailer (no provision for mobility impaired visitors).
- Parking lot and small picnic area.

Visitation

- 92,000 in 1988–89.

Opportunities

- Improve presentation of themes.
- Upgrade "temporary" washrooms.
- Improve artifact and rarebook display and storage conditions.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- The Annapolis Royal Historical Association.
- Historic Restoration Society of Annapolis County.

Fort Edward National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Edward in the struggle between France and Britain for Acadia in the 1750s.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; acquired 1922.

Location/Access

Windsor, Nova Scotia, 76 km west of Halifax.

Heritage Values and Features

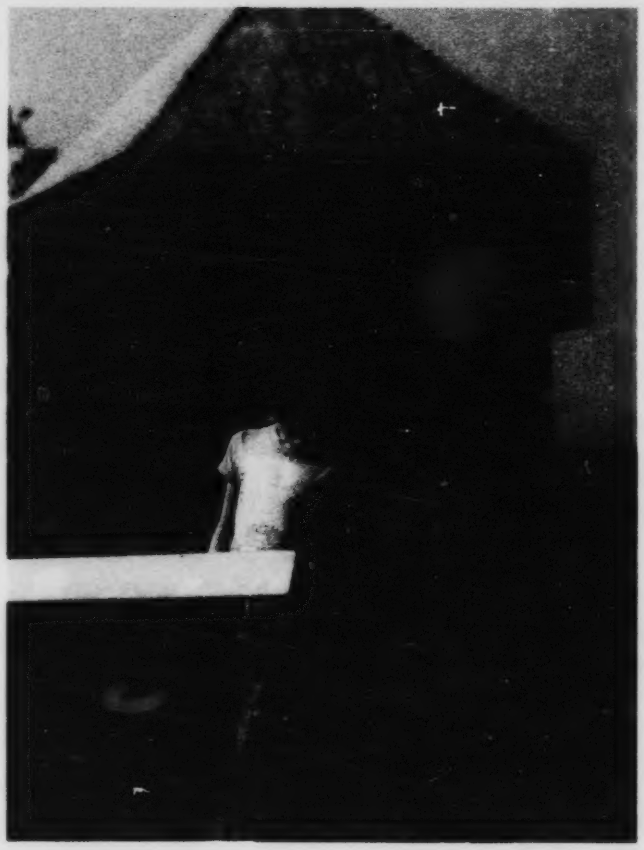
- Built by British on hill overlooking Avon and Windsor Rivers in 1750.
- Intended to control overland communications to Bay of Fundy and to overawe local Acadian community.
- Centre for the expulsion of local Acadians, 1755.
- Garrisoned during American Revolution and War of 1812.
- Site consists of blockhouse, the oldest survivor of this type of defensive structure in Canada, and outline of ditch.
- Small collection of artifacts.

Condition of Resources

- Blockhouse in fair condition.
- Military earthworks in good condition.
- Artifacts in generally good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on role of Fort Edward in early defences of British Canada, Acadian expulsion and blockhouse architecture. Also interpreted is the Royal Windsor Agricultural Fair, the first of its kind in Canada.
- Guide service, ground interpretation and didactic display.



Services and Facilities

- Open June to September.
- Limited parking.
- No washroom facilities.

Visitation

- 7500 in 1988–89.

Fort McNab National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort McNab as part of the Halifax Defence System, a complex of shore defences dating from the 18th century to WW II that is unique in North America.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1965; acquired 1965.

Location/Access

McNab's Island, at the mouth of Halifax Harbour, Halifax, Nova Scotia; access via boat.

Heritage Values and Features

- Begun 1889, represents new style of coastal defence of 1880s.
- First fort armed with breech-loading guns to defend Halifax harbour.
- Illustrates advances in ordnance, detection, and fire control until 1940s.
- Extant resources include breech-loading gun emplacements (one is largest in Halifax), early position (range) finding cells, extensive magazine complex, searchlight defences and radar post.
- Views seaward to shipping lanes and across channel to York Redoubt, another element of Halifax Defence Complex.

Condition of Resources

- Severe deformation has taken place along the concrete facing wall of 60 metre long casemate barracks.
- Drains in deteriorated condition.
- Practically all buildings need reroofing.
- Interim protection projects scheduled for completion 1991–93.

Presentation to the Public

- Site not interpreted.

Services and Facilities

- Picnic tables and pit privies.

Visitation

- Not recorded.

Threats

- Structures exposed to elements and vandals.
- Marine environment combined with frost action drastically accelerating deterioration.
- Vegetation is encroaching upon fortification structures.
- Water infiltration in casemates.
- Corrosion of structural steel.

Opportunities

- To provide interpretation.
- To improve minimal facilities.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the 18th century French fortress of Louisbourg as a place of profound significance in the great Franco-British struggle for empire in North America, and as the most significant French fishing and commercial centre in North America.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; first lands acquired 1928.

Location/Access

Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, 35 km southeast of Sydney.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built 1719–1745.
- Largest French fortress and naval base in North America, guarded Gulf of St. Lawrence entrance to New France.
- Capital of Isle Royale.
- Most important French fishing port and commercial centre in North America.
- Captured by British in 1745, again in 1758.
- Demolished by British in 1760.
- Site of 5,213 hectares contains archaeological vestiges of town and fortress. About one-fifth of original town and fortifications reconstructed to 1744 appearance, including most important fortifications, government buildings, representative town dwellings and commercial buildings.
- Display collection of over 6,000 artifacts and circa 4.5 million archaeological objects.
- Numerous archaeological sites relating to subsequent occupation and use.
- Significant natural resources.
- Reconstruction an important monument in development of heritage preservation movement in Canada; has added significantly to knowledge of 18th century Canada and to history of building techniques and materials (e.g. rubble/ashlar stone masonry, colombage pierroté, charpente and piquets, heavy timber frame).

Condition of Resources

- Original walls in Dauphin outer defences in poor condition.
- French and British entrenchments in very fragile condition, require protective measures with limited public access.
- Grassed-over remains of fortifications and townsite in fairly stable condition (but subject to severe coastal erosion).
- Extensive deterioration of reconstructed buildings with exposed timber framing.
- Half of display collection requires conservation; archaeological objects in generally good state of preservation except for metal objects (poor condition).

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Louisbourg's role in Anglo-French Rivalry in North America, 1713–1768; Louisbourg fisheries, 1713–1758; Louisbourg as a trade centre, 1713–1758; Society and Culture at Louisbourg, 1713–1768.

Dauphin Gate.

Frédéric Gate.

George's Island National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of George's Island as part of the Halifax Defence System, a complex of shore defences dating from the 18th century to WW II that is unique in North America.

Established

Acquired 1960; designated nationally significant 1965.

Location/Access

Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia; access via boat.

Heritage Values and Features

- Comprises about 5 hectares of land in harbour near downtown Halifax.
- Main element in harbour defence system from 1750 to about 1890.
- Earthworks, batteries, blockhouse, and martello tower built in response to various threats and crises.
- Site of Fort Charlotte, built 1864–70, fourth fortification system to be built on island.
- Fort designed to respond to ironclad steamships and rifled guns; represents state of coastal defence technology from 1860 to 1890.
- Submarine mining establishment (constructed 1870s) illustrates important aspect of harbour defence technology.
- Site contains remains of gun emplacements for 2 batteries of RML guns, associated structures, an immense underground magazine complex and submarine mining establishment.
- Good views of inner harbour and of former Royal Naval dockyard area which fort was built to protect.

Condition of Resources

- Built heritage assets in poor condition; roofs in advanced state of deterioration, some on verge of collapse.
- Escarp wall unstable, has collapsed in number of places.
- Ordnance and associated gun emplacements in poor condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Site not interpreted.
- Themes intended for interpretation are the physical setting and defence of Halifax Harbour, the role of the Royal Navy and the technology of seaward defences.

Visitation

- Site closed to public.

Threats

- Poor site drainage.
- Frost susceptible backfill material.
- Water infiltration through casemates and underground magazine.
- Marine environment causing accelerated deterioration of porous material such as concrete and brick, and corrosion of guns.
- Theft and vandalism.
- Risk of respiratory problems from bird and bat droppings.

Aerial View of Fort McNab.

Aerial View of Fort Charlotte.

- Visitor Centre, from which visitors board shuttle bus to fortress.
- Food prepared to 18th century recipes available at L'hotel de la Marine, L'Epée Royale and King's Bakery.
- Costumed animators, tour guides, exhibits.
- Educational resources, textbook and series of videos being developed.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Guided walking tours May to October.
- Animation and full services June 1 to September 30; with prior notice at other times of year.
- Picnic areas, scenic coastal areas and trails for hiking and cross-country skiing.

Visitation

- 200,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Shoreline erosion endangers archaeological resources.
- Underwater archaeological resources endangered by natural forces and to some extent by divers.

- Royal Battery subject to erosion by wave action.
- Archaeological remains of siege camps being destroyed by natural forest regeneration.
- Continuing rise of sea level.
- Encroachment of forest.
- Potential threat from construction of road from Gabarus to St. Peters.
- High moisture level and marine salt (maritime environment), lack of heating and ventilation in winter, rising water table, exposure to water infiltration, light and dust adversely affect wooden components and artifacts.

Opportunities

- To draft conservation plan for natural resources.
- To provide full services first 2 weeks of October, a busy and growing period for tourism in Nova Scotia.
- To animate historic trades.
- To develop more off-site programming.
- To improve pre-arrival visitor information.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteers formed 1976. Operates sales outlet, period food services and volunteer program.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Joint ventures with local school boards.

Port Royal National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the habitation established at Port Royal in 1605, the first successful attempt by the French to establish a settlement on mainland North America north of Florida.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1923.

Location/Access

Port Royal, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Situated on north side of Annapolis Basin; site of French colony established by De Monts in 1605.
- Habitation consisted of buildings grouped around central courtyard.
- Intimately associated with figures of major importance in Canadian history such as De Monts, Samuel de Champlain, Lescarbot, Poutrincourt and Biencourt; and the beginnings of European settlement.
- Destroyed by British colonial expedition from Jamestown, Virginia, in 1613.
- Site consists of reconstructed (1938–39) Habitation.
- One of earliest historical reconstruction projects in Canada; significant memorial to Canada's early historic preservation movement.
- Collection of 1,000 non-site specific objects, mainly reproductions.

Condition of Resources

- Reconstructed habitation in generally good condition.
- Ongoing planting to screen neighbouring development and protect landscape.
- Collection in good state of preservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on French exploration of Acadia and establishment at Port Royal, and also deals with subsequent Scottish establishment, French legacy and reconstruction of Habitation.
- Guided tours and audio-visual program.

Services and Facilities

- Washrooms, parking, and picnic area.

Visitation

- 71,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Shoreline erosion.

Opportunities

- To replant forest to provide screen and create environment more compatible with reconstructed buildings.
- To improve artifact storage conditions.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Historic Restoration Society of Annapolis County provides special interpretive events.

Other cooperative arrangement:

- Annapolis Royal Historical Association.

Ramparts of King's Bastion.

Period Dress.

Courtyard of Habitation.

Kejimkujik National Park

Purpose

To represent the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region.

Established

Kejimkujik established 1974; Seaside Adjunct established 1988.

Location/Access

Southwestern Nova Scotia: main park 65 km north of Liverpool off Highway 8; adjunct 25 km west of Liverpool off Highway 103. Area 384 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Glaciated landscape dotted with tear drop shaped hills called drumlins.
- Numerous shallow, island studded lakes, smooth flowing rivers.
- Ocean shoreline with lagoons, sand barrier beaches, rocky points.
- Mixed Acadian forest with old-growth hemlock, sugar maple, yellow birch.
- Most common eastern land mammals and birds; many amphibians and reptiles including rare Blanding's turtle, ribbon snake; rare coastal plain plants.
- Southerly wildlife species such as southern flying squirrel, Scarlet Tanager.
- 2 COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Species in Canada) designated endangered species, water pennywort and Piping Plover, receive special protection.
- Petroglyphs are significant feature.

Condition of Resources

- Acadian forest ecosystem well represented: several 300 year old hemlock groves, old stands of hardwoods; whitetail deer abundant, beaver very common, black bear, bobcat, Common Loons, other waterfowl.
- Acid rain, land use adjacent to park, activity on watersheds outside park boundaries influencing park's resources.
- Extensive, multi-agency monitoring of acid rain since 1978: 4 lakes set aside for baseline research, stream sampling, trout studies, waterbird surveys.
- American marten being reintroduced.

Presentation to the Public

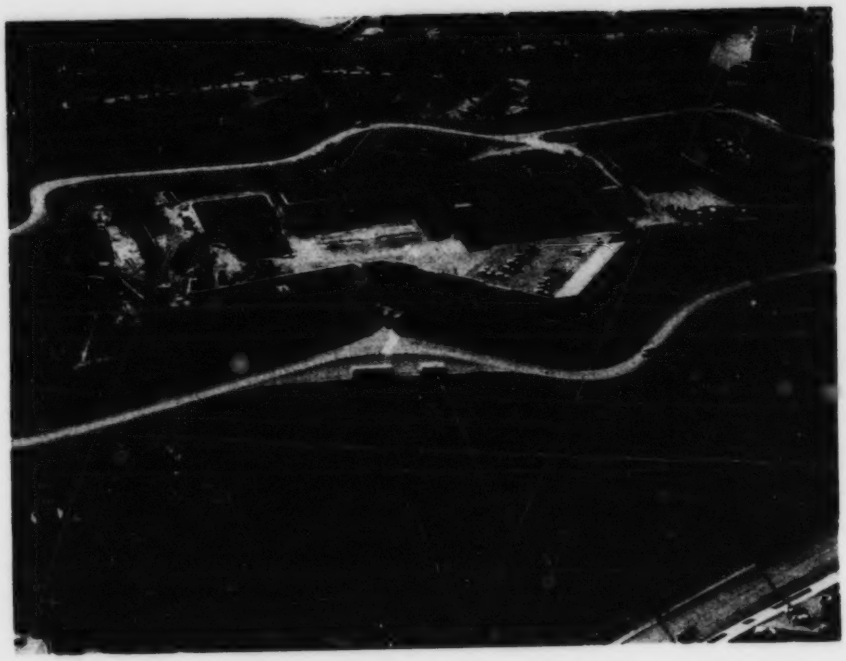
- Six major interpretive themes: Freshwater environment; Park forests; Pre-contact Micmac culture; Park wildlife; Glacial landscape; Wetlands.
- National/global messages presented: the National Park System; acid rain; ecological awareness.
- Interpretation activities include: guided canoe outings, outdoor theatre programs, school group presentations, self-guiding trails, on-site exhibits, Visitor Centre, nature pamphlets.
- Public response excellent; all personal programs well attended. 85% of summer visitors contacted by interpretation media; requests from school groups exceed ability to respond.

Services and Facilities

- 15 km of main park roads, 15 km of secondary roads, 14 short walking trails (several accessible to disabled persons), 60 km backcountry hiking trails, extensive canoe route system.

Kejimkujik Lake.

Halifax Citadel National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the great historical importance of Halifax to Canada and its role as one of the 4 principal naval stations of the British Empire during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1935, 1951 and 1965; acquired 1951.

Location/Access

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Citadel Hill fortified periodically since 1749 as part of landward defences of Halifax.
- Existing citadel, fourth on site, built between 1828 and 1856.
- Situated on summit, commands excellent view of city, harbour and other elements of Halifax Defence Complex.
- Instrumental in and reflection of development of Halifax as major port.
- Imperial forces stationed at citadel until 1906.
- Has glacis, ditch, walls, bastions, ravelins and casemates; excellent example of bastioned fort.
- Rendered obsolete by development of more modern armaments, it still served as command centre for defence of Halifax until after World War II.
- Representative weapons illustrate development of artillery technology.
- Town Clock, long recognized symbol of Halifax, built in 1803 on eastern slope of Citadel Hill.
- Collection of over 4,000 artifacts; 20% site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Built heritage resources stabilized/restored over the last 2 decades in generally good condition with some in fair condition.
- Unstabilized and unrestored resources generally in poor to extremely poor condition. Examples of latter are: north end of west front courtyard wall; north Ravelin escarp and gorge wall; northeast Salient escarp* and courtyard wall; northwest Demi-Bastion*, particularly the north courtyard wall and the left face; counterscarp (* stabilization scheduled for completion 1993).
- Town clock in fair to good condition; exterior restoration should be completed 1991.
- Half of collection requires some conservation; as a whole collection in fair to good condition.
- Guns on display and in open air storage in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the physical setting, settlement, commerce and defence of Halifax harbour, and the Imperial Naval Station and British garrison.
- Modern and period exhibits.
- Guide services available on request.
- Major audio-visual presentation and communications exhibit.
- Army Museum in Cavalier Building.

Services and Facilities

- Grounds open year-round.
- Exhibits and audio-visual display open seasonally.
- Seasonal animation, sales outlet and period coffee bar.
- Parking for 150 cars; larger vehicles, including buses, park outside main gate.
- Washrooms.

Visitation

- 454,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Imminent danger of collapse of north courtyard wall and left face of northwest demi-bastion and sections of counterscarp; mitigating measures underway.
- Poor drainage, frost susceptible backfill.
- Water infiltration.

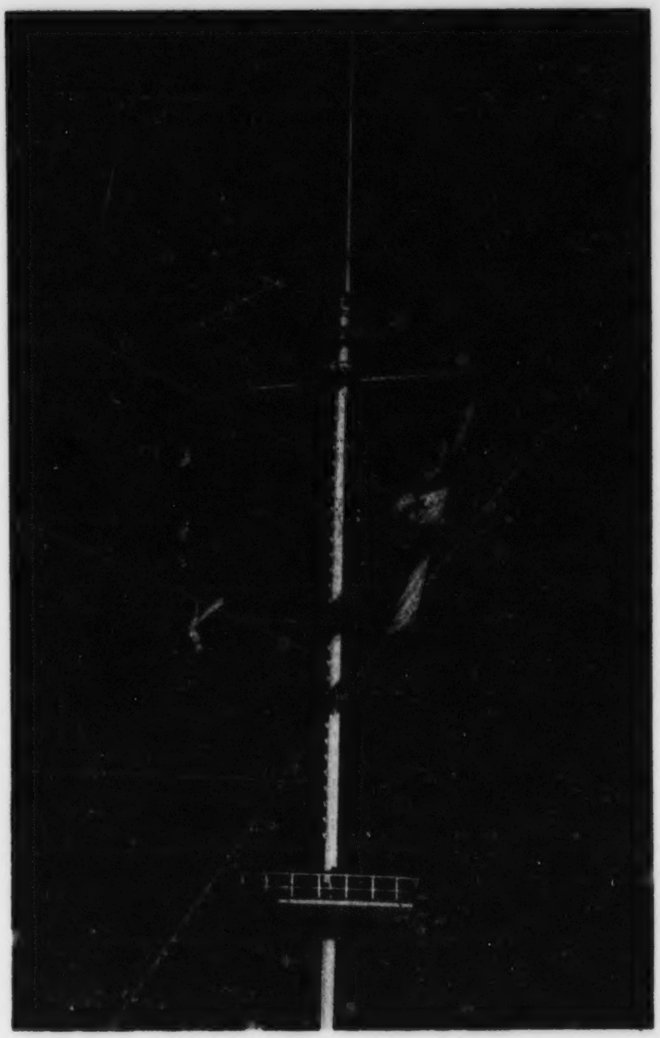
Opportunities

- Improve storage space for uniforms and artifact collection.
- Provide personal interpretation services beyond June-September period.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

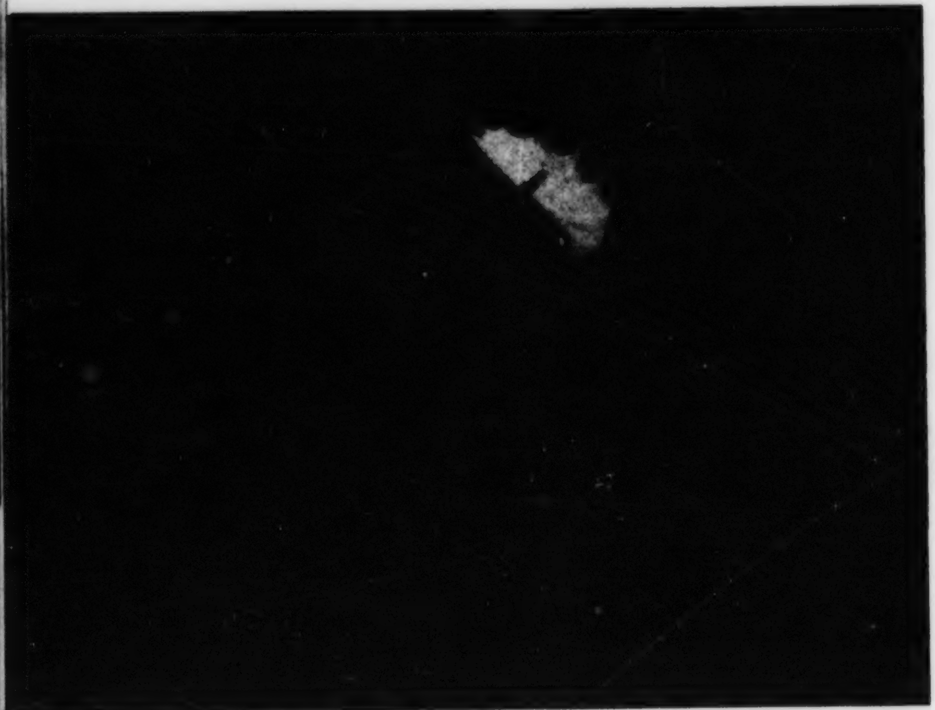
- The Friends of the Citadel Society raises funds to complete major elements of the Halifax Citadel restoration project and support animation program. Volunteers contributed 6000 hours to the site in 1988–89.



Aerial View of Halifax Citadel.

Communications Mast with Flags.

Cape Breton Highlands National Park



Purpose

To represent the Maritime Acadian Highland Natural Region.

Established

1936.

Location/Access

Northern Cape Breton Island via the Cabot Trail. Area 951 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Rugged Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence coasts.
- Steep headlands, rocky beaches.
- Acadian forests of maple, birch, spruce and fir.
- 3 distinct land regions at different elevations — Acadian, Boreal, Taiga.
- Highland barrens and bogs with rare arctic and alpine plants.
- 15 native mammal species considered rare, threatened or endangered.
- Several species of reptiles and amphibians at northern limits of range.
- Nesting seabirds such as Gannets, Puffins and terns; Peregrine Falcons.
- Lone Shieling represents Scottish settlers.
- Two European cultures — Acadian and Scottish.
- Cape Breton Highland Golf Links.

Condition of Resources

- Viability of representation of Natural Region ecosystems uncertain, due to relatively small size of park and impacts of peripheral activities.
- Some species with specialized habitat requirements or large home ranges vulnerable (e.g. American marten, lynx).
- Intrusive animal species (e.g. coyote), exotic plants may have significant impact on native species.

Presentation to the Public

- 10 major interpretive themes: Creation of the Highlands; Marine weather — the Gulf of St. Lawrence; The exposed coastline — living on the edge of the sea; The Acadian forest — 300 years of growing; The Boreal forest — a land of budworms and bogs; The Taiga — our Arctic-like land; Transportation in Northern Cape Breton; Settlement in Northern Cape Breton; Nova Scotia wilderness — rare and endangered; Fish of plenty — our marine story.
- National/global messages communicated: acid rain, environmental awareness.
- Comprehensive school program offered; involved in Environment Canada's Operational Lifeline program.
- Public response positive; there is demand for guided walks and more school programming.
- No formal visitor evaluation of program yet undertaken.

Services and Facilities

- Cabot Trail provides access to most park facilities, many of which are accessible to disabled persons.
- 1 Visitor Centre; small information facility at main entrance.
- 6 vehicle accessible serviced campgrounds with about 700 sites; 2 group campgrounds for 135 persons; 2 backcountry campgrounds.
- 106 fixed-roof units in park.
- Other roofed accommodation adjacent to park.
- Activities include picnicking, swimming, hiking, beach walking, cross-country skiing, golfing.

Visitation

- 570,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Sport fishing pressure on salmon and trout populations.
- Garbage disposal sites severely limited.
- Overuse of some visitor facilities.

External:

- Nearby gravel quarry causing siltation at mouth of Cheticamp River.
- Removal of land and construction of access roads for hydro development and forestry roads, extensive clear cutting to salvage budworm damaged trees have removed major wilderness buffer and opened area to sport hunters and fishermen.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Joint study for sewage collection, treatment underway.
- Waste containment, disposal plan underway.
- Wilderness buffer agreement with province required.
- Work with managers of surrounding lands and waters to reduce impacts of peripheral activities.
- Implement management plan for species under harvest pressure.

To enhance park purpose:

- Communicate through Marketing Plan.
- Improve information facility at main entrance.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Les Amis du Plein Air, established 1981. Operates a very successful sales outlet, the largest nature bookstore in Atlantic Canada.

Volunteer program:

- 4000 hours of volunteer effort in 11 projects by 19 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With Cape Breton Island Parks, Bell Museum, Fortress Louisbourg.
- With Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests.
- With Cheticamp River Salmon Association.
- With Ingonish Tourist Association.
- With Cheticamp Tourist Association.

Moose.

Ingonish Beach.

Cross-country Skiing.

Marconi National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the achievements of Guglielmo Marconi in the field of wireless telegraphy generally, and the work he accomplished in Canada specifically.

Established

Trans-Atlantic wireless communication designated nationally significant 1938, Port Morien site designated 1983, Table Head site 1985; site acquired 1986.

Location/Access

Table Head, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site of first wireless station in Canada, 1902 to 1904.
- Station moved to Port Morien, 1905.
- Site contains remains (concrete bases) of 4 aerial towers, below-grade remains of various station buildings, and collection of fewer than 100 non-site specific objects.

Condition of Resources

- Remains in good condition.
- Objects in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Visitor Centre contains exhibits dealing with Marconi's achievement of trans-Atlantic wireless communication and the role of Table Head.

Services and Facilities

- Washrooms and parking.

Threats

- Shoreline erosion.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Sydney Amateur Radio Club staffs a radio station at the site.

Cooperative arrangements:

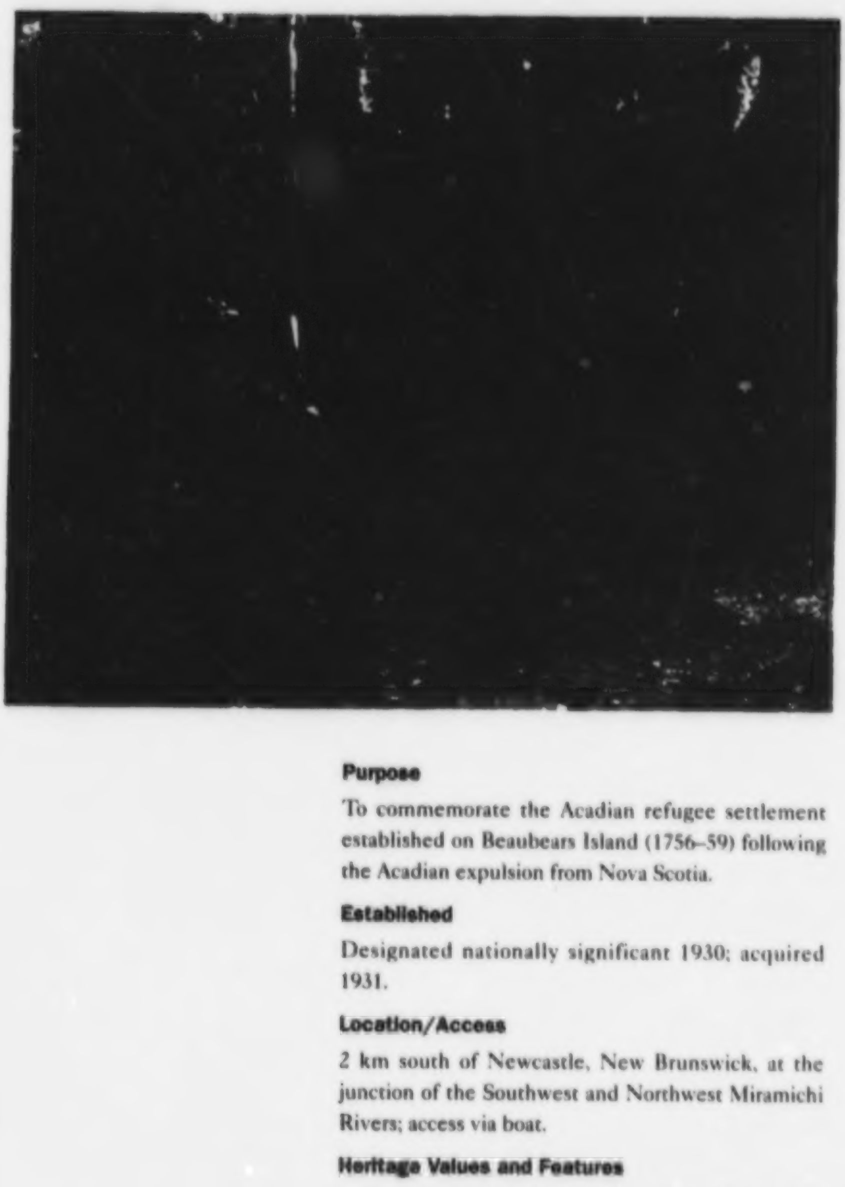
- Marconi Celebration Trust.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Town of Glace Bay.

Visitor Center.

Prince of Wales Tower.

Prince of Wales Tower.

Beaubears Island National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the Acadian refugee settlement established on Beaubears Island (1756–59) following the Acadian expulsion from Nova Scotia.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1930; acquired 1931.

Location/Access

2 km south of Newcastle, New Brunswick, at the junction of the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi Rivers; access via boat.

Heritage Values and Features

- Densely wooded island of approximately 120 hectares; site of an Acadian refugee settlement established by de Boishébert 1756.
- Gathering area for expeditions against British and for transhipping supplies from Quebec during Seven Years War.
- Destroyed 1760.
- Site also contains below-ground ruins of domestic and industrial structures associated with 19th century shipbuilding community.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological resources considered stable.

Presentation to the Public

- Sign featuring map of Island orients visitors on arrival.

Services and Facilities

- Minimal visitor facilities in accordance with conditions of bequest (island bequeathed by Senator O'Brien.)
- Picnic and docking facilities.
- Nature trail.
- Weekend ferry to island in summer.

Threats

- Coastal erosion may threaten resources.

Opportunities

- To investigate the vestiges of mid-19th century boat building on the island.
- To improve regular transport to the island.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- With Village of Nelson-Miramichi to provide ferry service on summer weekends.

Interpretive Marker.

Martello Tower.

Prince of Wales Tower National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Prince of Wales Tower as part of the Halifax Defence System, a complex of shore defences dating from the 18th century to WW II that is unique in North America.

Established

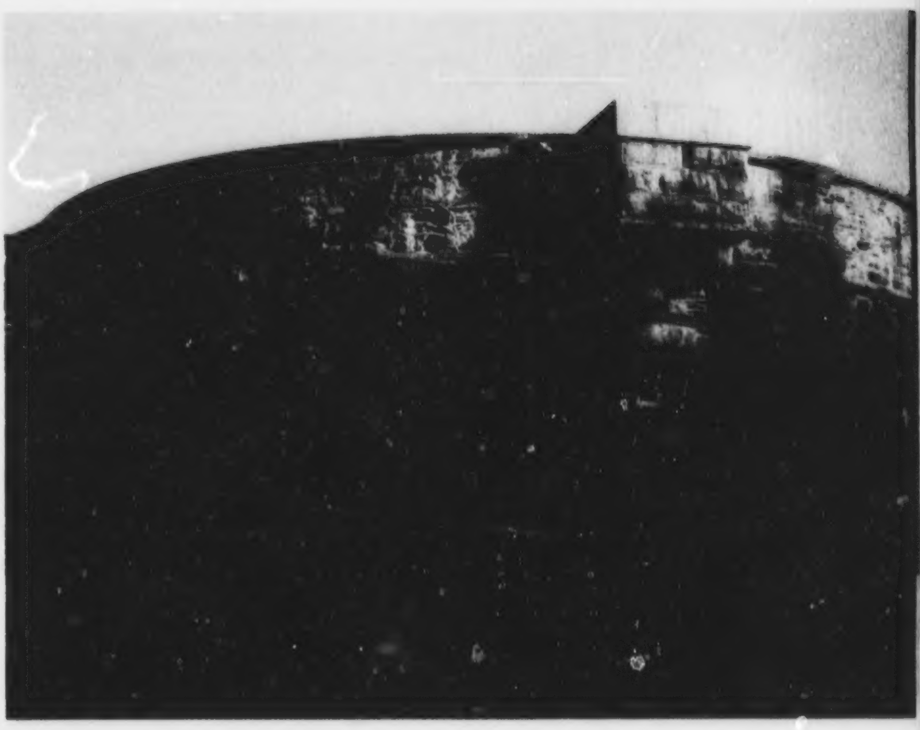
Acquired 1936; designated nationally significant 1943.

Location/Access

Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built 1796–97 to defend shore batteries at Point Pleasant, part of the defences of Halifax harbour, against land attack.
- Although commonly called a martello tower, built before that type of English coastal defence tower was developed.
- Prototype of other towers built at Fort Clarence and York Redoubt.
- Rendered obsolete, along with other contemporary Point Pleasant defences, by introduction of rifled guns.
- Converted into defensible magazine for Point Pleasant batteries 1864.
- Abandoned in 1881.
- Today part of Point Pleasant Park, municipal park which contains remains of 4 batteries.



Condition of Resources

- Tower in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Didactic and period interpretation deal with Halifax Harbour and its defences.

Services and Facilities

- Grounds accessible year round.
- Tower open June 15 to Labour Day; seasonal commissionaire service.
- Parking, public washrooms and picnic tables available in park.

Visitation

- 8,000 in 1988–89.

Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of the Carleton Martello Tower in the defence of Saint John during the War of 1812.

Established

Acquired 1924; designated nationally significant 1930.

Location/Access

Saint John, New Brunswick.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built 1813–15 to defend Saint John during War of 1812.
- Manned 1840s and 1860s during crises in Anglo-American affairs.
- Housed Saint John Fire Command post which coordinated harbour defences during World War II.
- Tower a rubble stone masonry structure, approximately 15 metres in diameter at the base and 9 metres high. Typical English martello tower design. Two-storey steel and concrete superstructure added 1941.
- Collection of reproductions.

Condition of Resources

- Tower in fair condition — Masonry surface dirty, 20% of mortar joints have deteriorated.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on role of martello towers in Canada and role of Carleton Martello Tower in defence of Saint John.
- Period and modern displays, seasonal guides.

Services and Facilities

- Grounds open year-round, Tower open mid-May to mid-October.
- Washrooms and parking lot.

Visitation

- 29,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Vandalism.
- Effects of high humidity and changes in temperature on collection.

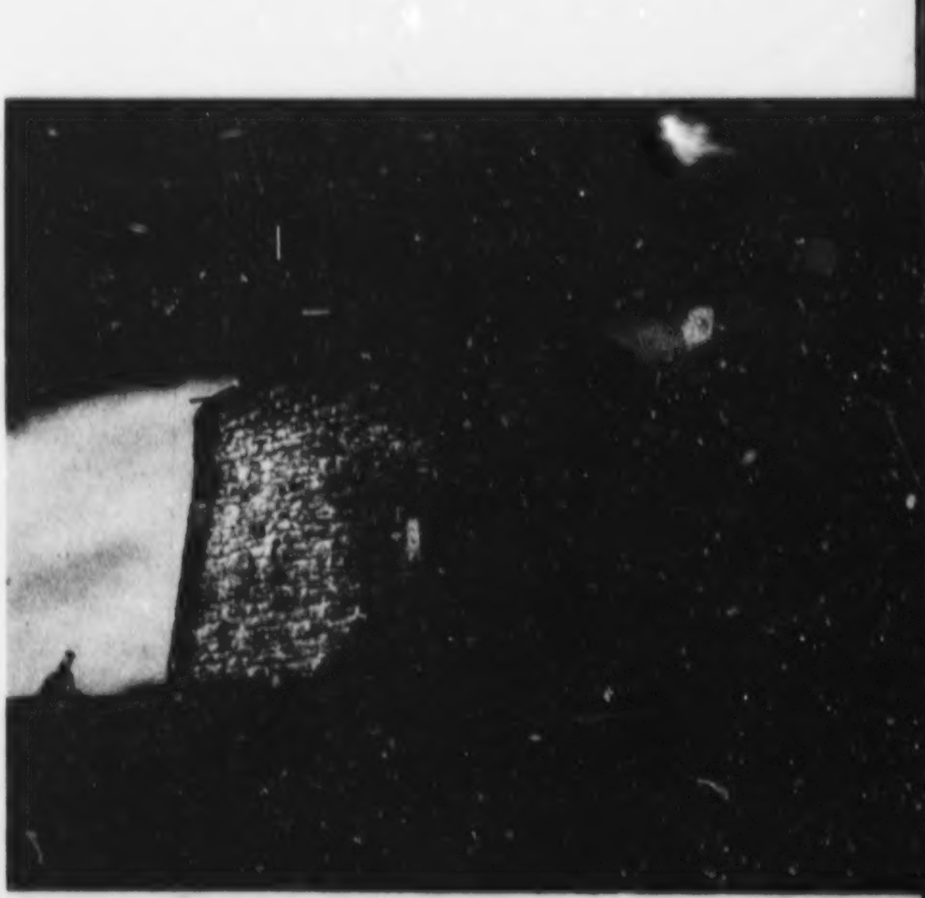
Opportunities

- To improve orientation and interpretation.
- To improve washroom facilities.
- To improve directional signs to the site.
- To enhance local and regional awareness and interest.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- Saint John Heritage Day activities and parade.



Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site

Purpose

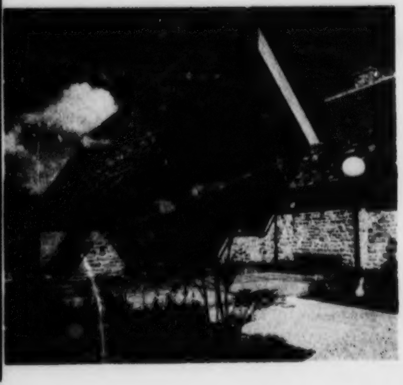
To commemorate the achievements of Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922), experimenter, inventor, teacher and philanthropist.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1952; acquired 1963.

Location/Access

Baddeck, Nova Scotia.



Heritage Values and Features

- Baddeck has intimate association with Bell, whose summer home, Beinn Breagh, is located here.
- Exhibit complex, on hillside overlooking Bras d'Or Lakes where many Bell experiments took place, contains an outstanding collection of artifacts, documents and memorabilia associated with Alexander Graham Bell.
- Largest and most diversified collection of Bell artifacts in the world, relating to invention of telephone, and to numerous other inventions and discoveries in medicine, aeronautics, marine engineering, genetics, electrical science and advancement of methods and practices of teaching the deaf.
- Mounted photographic collection donated by the National Geographic Society.

Condition of Resources

- 75% of collection in need of conservation.
- Storage and display areas inadequate to ensure preservation of collection; humidity, temperature, and light levels cannot be controlled reliably.
- Hull of original HD-4 hydrofoil conserved and in stable condition.
- Reproduction of HD-4 in good condition.
- Tetrahedral wooden sitting shelter used by Bell needs conservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the character, accomplishments and significance of Alexander Graham Bell; the experiments and achievements of Bell and his associates at Baddeck beginning in 1885; the role of Mabel Bell (1857–1923).
- Artifact collection, exhibits, audio-visual media, personal guided programs and special events.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Information service, sales outlet and washrooms.
- Picnic and parking facilities (100 cars, 6 buses, 12 car-trailers).

Visitation

- 210,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Potential industrial development on waterfront.

Opportunities

- To improve access to museum.
- To improve space for the reproduction of the aircraft Silver Dart
- To improve storage conditions for reserve artifact collection.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- Nova Scotia chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America operates sales outlet and is heavily involved in fund raising for site, National Geographic Society; Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf; National Research Council; Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute; Canadian Museum of Science and Technology; Canadian Aviation Museum.

York Redoubt National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of York Redoubt as part of the Halifax Defence System, a complex of shore defences dating from the 18th century to WW II that is unique in North America.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1962; acquired 1964.

Location/Access

Halifax County, Nova Scotia, on the west side of the outer harbour on Highway 253, 6 km from Halifax centre.

Heritage Values and Features

- Located on bluff about 60 metres high overlooking main channel into Halifax harbour.
- Integral part of Halifax harbour defensive system from 1795 to 1890s.
- Served as part of early warning system against surprise attack and as first line of defence against enemy warships attempting to enter harbour.
- Obsolete by 1900, site's importance revived in World War II.
- Resources illustrate history of fort's defensive technology.
- Site contains remains of late 18th century martello tower; powder magazine and loopholed wall from 1860s and 1870s; guns, carriages, platforms and emplacements from works built in late 1880s; fire command post, nerve centre of harbour batteries; remains of York Shore Battery, built to defend submarine net stretched to McNab's Island, visible on shore line.
- Fine view of main channel out toward McNab's, Lawlor and Devil's islands.

Condition of Resources

- Condition of built heritage resources varies from fair to extremely poor.
- Remains of martello tower in wooden shelter, in fair condition.
- Powder magazine flooded and entrance walls deformed.
- Parging on old gorge wall has failed allowing water to infiltrate.
- Fire command post in fair condition.
- Concrete structures of gun emplacements deteriorating.
- Rifled muzzle-loaders in poor condition.
- Roof and structural steel of York Shore Battery have failed, concrete walls have cracked.
- Drains have deteriorated.

Presentation to the Public

- Limited amount of ground interpretation.
- Modest didactic displays deal with physical setting of Halifax Harbour and seaward defences.

Services and Facilities

- Open June 15–Labour Day.
- Picnic facilities and parking.

Visitation

- 61,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Poor site drainage.
- Overgrowth of vegetation.
- Accelerated concrete deterioration caused by marine environment and frost action.
- Accelerated corrosion of steel due to salt air.
- Spitting rivets of rifled muzzle-loaders.
- Shoreline erosion undermining York Shore battery.

Museum Building.

Alexander Graham Bell.

Fortifications.

Mersey River.

Blandings Turtle.

Evangeline Statue and Chapel.

- Visitor Reception Centre open year round, includes exhibits, audio-visual shows; campground kiosk open seasonally; over 12 pamphlets; back-country guide; park history.
- One semi-serviced campground with 329 sites (4 accessible to disabled persons); 1 group campground for up to 80 persons, 46 backcountry camp sites.
- Other accommodation available outside park.
- Canoeing and biking (equipment rental for both), hiking, swimming, picnicking, canteen, scenic driving, cross-country skiing.

Visitation

- 170,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Blanding's turtle nesting beaches at Heber Meadow used by hikers; large number of raccoons prey on nests.
- Unsupervised visitors damaging petroglyphs.
- Visitors, raccoon, crow predation threaten Piping Plover nests.
- Old dam at Grafton Lake blocks fish passage to spawning areas.
- Sport fishing pressuring certain brook trout populations.
- Jeremy's Bay campground resources affected by campers: tree damage, trampling and soil compaction, poor waste water disposal.
- Some visitor groups adversely affecting plantlife and water quality at backcountry campsites.
- Domestic harvest of soft-shelled clams requires monitoring.

External:

- Acid rain lowers water pH, adversely affects fish and amphibian reproduction rates, distribution of some fish species.
- Logging, defoliants, other outside park activities adversely affect park watersheds.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Improve public education, cooperation re Blanding's turtle.
- Improve public education about, control access to, petroglyphs.
- Construction of fishway planned for Grafton Lake.
- Resource plans, improved facilities, rules to lessen camping impact.
- Monitor clam harvest and population levels.
- Implement joint approach to area watershed management.
- Continue and improve measures to protect Piping Plover.

To enhance park purpose:

- Conference on Science and Protected Areas being planned for May, 1991.
- Encourage research on park resources and visitor management.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 863 hours of volunteer effort in 7 projects by 77 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With Nova Scotia College of Geographic Sciences.
- With Acadia University.
- With Canoe Nova Scotia.
- With local schools to establish recycling program.

Grand Pré National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a centre of Acadian activity 1682–1755, and an area that has a strong attachment among Acadians as the heart of their ancestral homeland.

Established

Acquired 1956; designated nationally significant 1982.

Location/Access

Grand Pré, Nova Scotia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site acquired 1907 by John Frederic Herbin, poet, historian and jeweller, to establish a memorial to his mother's Acadian ancestors.
- Contains site of Acadian church of Saint-Charles (no longer extant), where Acadian men and boys of area were imprisoned awaiting deportation in 1755, 2 Acadian house foundations, site of Acadian cemetery of Saint-Charles, and 19th century blacksmith shop (moved to site).
- Has served as shrine to Acadian people since early in this century; developed by Dominion Atlantic Railway as a major tourist centre (Statue of Évangeline, 1920; lands donated to Acadian organization for Memorial Church, 1922)
- Collection of 1,000 objects.

Condition of Resources

- Memorial Church in good condition.
- Forge in poor condition.
- Memorial garden in good condition; shoreline slumping occurring along edges of ponds; some old trees need attention.
- Majority of the collection in good condition, remainder needs conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation deals with expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia, evolution of Acadian community in the Minas Basin area, 1682–1755, and with Evangeline and associated romantic literature.
- Exhibit in Memorial Church, guided tours.

Services and Facilities

- Sales outlet, parking area, picnic tables and washrooms.

Visitation

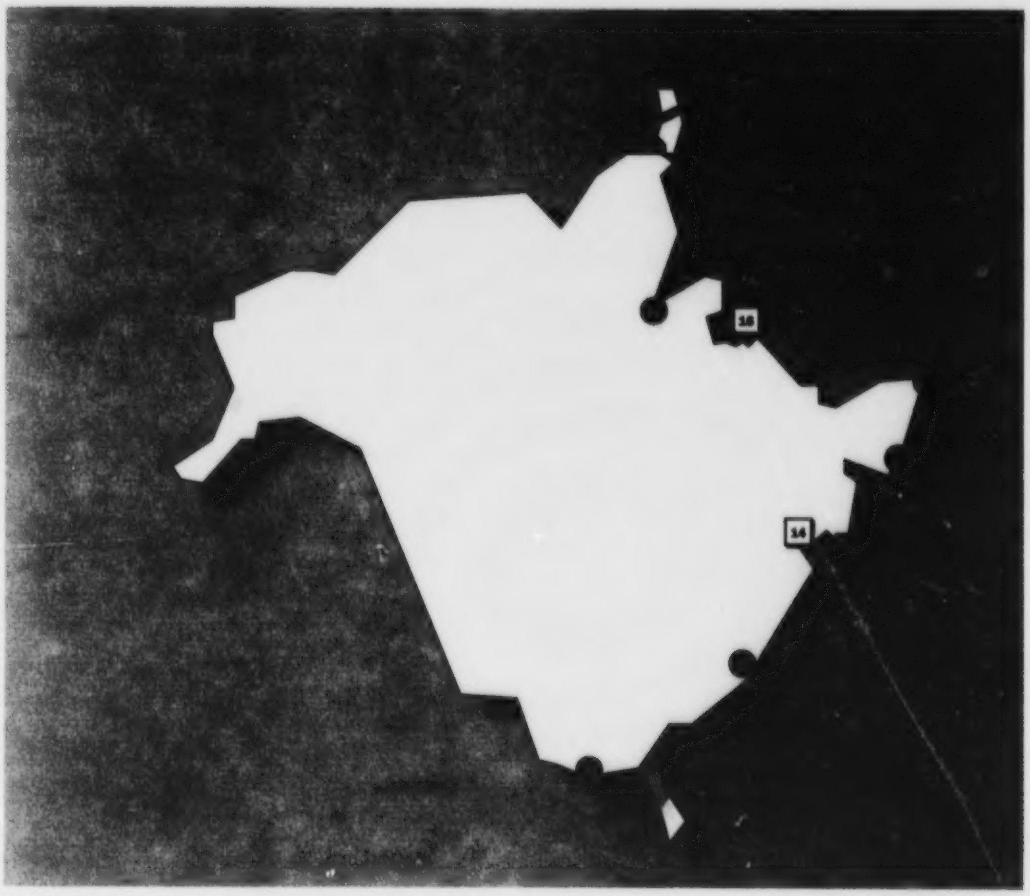
- 120,000 in 1988–89.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

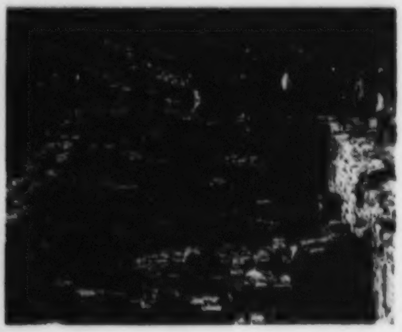
- La Fédération Acadienne de la Nouvelle Écosse sponsors interpretive activities.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Acadia University.

Atlantic Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



- ● **Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site**
- ● **Fort Gaspareaux National Historic Site**
- ● **Beaubears Island National Historic Site**
- ● **Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site**
- 14 **Fundy National Park**
- ● **St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site**
- 18 **Kouchibouguac National Park**

Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Beauséjour in the struggle between France and Britain for North America, 1713–63.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; acquired 1926.

Location/Access

Aulac, New Brunswick, 60 km southeast of Moncton.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built by French in 1751 on height of land commanding view of Cumberland Basin and Tantramar Marshes.
- Taken by British in 1755 and renamed Fort Cumberland.
- Garrisoned during American Revolution and War of 1812.
- Abandoned by British in 1833.
- Site consists of earthworks and foundations of original buildings, stabilized or partially reconstructed, and restored features such as casemates and sally port.
- Artifact collection of 2,200 artifacts.

Condition of Resources

- Casemates, barracks and other masonry structures in poor condition.
- Earthen ramparts and ditch in good condition.
- Stone wall of British men's barracks in danger of collapse; 2 casemates suffer from water infiltration causing wood deterioration.
- Collection needs conservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Didactic interpretation focuses on Fort Beauséjour and Anglo-French Rivalry; Acadian Settlement and Dykes; the Defence of Nova Scotia/New Brunswick; and Archaeology at Fort Beauséjour.
- Seven commissioned paintings depict historical events and personalities.
- Exhibits in Visitor Centre.
- Seasonal guides.
- Self-guided tour and ground interpretation.

Services and Facilities

- Grounds open year-round; buildings and visitor centre open May 15–October 15.
- Parking and picnic facilities.
- Sales outlet for publications and souvenirs related to fort's history.

Visitation

- 53,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Frost action on masonry structures, water infiltration in casemates, and erosion of grassed surface of ramparts; measures to mitigate these threats are underway.
- Aggregate mining and clear-cutting adjacent to site require monitoring.
- Erosion of tombstones in historic cemetery.

Opportunities

- To improve directional signs and increase public awareness.
- To improve washrooms.
- To enlarge space for support functions.
- To upgrade exhibits, natural resource and children's interpretation and extension programming.
- To improve artifact storage.
- To draft conservation plan for natural areas.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- La Societé du Monument Lefebvre, established 1990. Operates sales shop.

Fort Gaspareaux National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Gaspareaux in the rivalry between France and Great Britain in North America in the 1750s.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; acquired 1929.

Location/Access

Port Elgin, New Brunswick.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built by French in 1751 to prevent British from penetrating Isthmus of Chignecto.
- Served as provisioning base for French forts in Acadia.
- Surrendered to British 1755, renamed Fort Moncton, destroyed by British 1756.
- Site of 1.23 hectares contains faint outline of some of original earthworks, buried building foundations and old military cemetery.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological resources appear to be stable.

Presentation to the Public

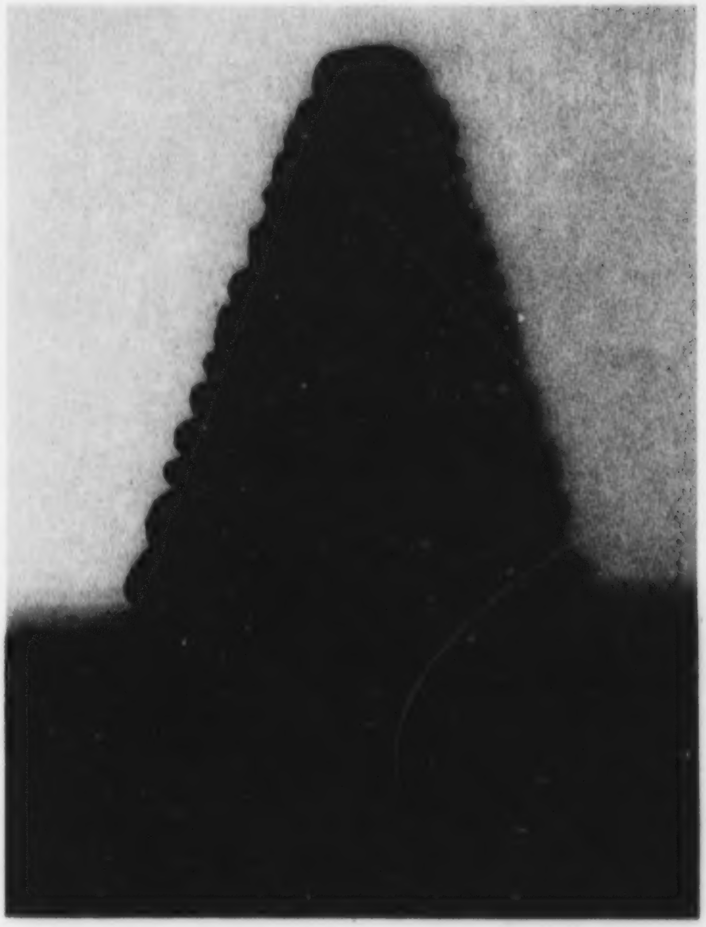
- Plaque only.

Threats

- Shoreline erosion and damage to seawall threaten ruins and cemetery.

Opportunities

- To improve presentation.



Stabilized Ruins.

Stabilized Ruins.

Commemorative Plaque.

Fundy National Park

Purpose

To represent the Maritime Acadian Highlands Natural Region.

Established

1948.

Location/Access

Fundy shore of New Brunswick 80 km southwest of Moncton. Highway 114 traverses the park. Area 206 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Rugged interior plateau and uplands with deeply cut valleys, fronting on high tidal shores of Bay of Fundy.
- Bogs, tidal flats, rocky shoreline habitats.
- Mixed Acadian forest dominated by spruce and fir.
- More than 20 rare plant species.
- Streams where Atlantic salmon spawn.
- Whitetail deer, moose, red fox, bobcat, black bear, unconfirmed rare eastern cougar.
- Bird migration route along shoreline; 187 species, 100 of which nest in park.
- 18 species of reptiles and amphibians.
- 2 covered bridges.

Condition of Resources

- Elements of Natural Region adequately represented, including geology and avifauna; 45% of regional plant species represented in park.
- Wilderness species such as timber wolf, caribou and American marten extirpated at turn of century.
- Park an "ecological island" in area of intensively managed forest land.
- Reintroduction programs include Peregrine Falcons, American marten and Atlantic salmon.
- Breeding population of Sharp-shinned Hawks may be affected by pesticides.

Presentation to the Public

- 3 major interpretive themes: Bay of Fundy; Caledonia Highlands; Man and Fundy.
- National/global messages include: World's highest tides; Successful reintroduction of endangered Peregrine Falcon; Impact of DDT in endangering species.
- Interpretation and extension activities include: summer program of daily intertidal walks, outdoor theatres, children's activities; school extension programs in both schools and park; exhibits and self-guiding trails.
- Interpretive contacts have recovered to levels of early 1980s; since 1982 circulation of park newspaper increased 108%.

Services and Facilities

- All major services, facilities, activities accessible from 4 major roads, 3 auto trails.
- Information centres, restaurant, washrooms, swimming pool, various scenic lookouts, outdoor theatre accessible to disabled persons.
- Information available seasonally at 2 centres, year-round at Administration Building; also through several published guidebooks, park newspaper.
- 4 vehicle accessible campgrounds provide about 600 campsites, from semi-serviced to primitive.
- Group tenting area for 200 persons.
- 1 20-unit motel, 67 chalets in park.
- Inns, motels, private campgrounds, bed and breakfasts located close to park.

Dickson Falls.

Campground.

- Day use areas offer children's playground, golf course, tennis courts, lawn bowling, salt water swimming pool, hiking trails, picnic areas, lake swimming, boating, fishing.

Visitation

- 220,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Over 50% of fish biomass of Bennett and Wolfe Lakes removed each season; sport fishing threatens brook trout population.
- Raccoons, fluctuating water levels, human activity causing nesting failure of loons.

External:

- Clear-cutting, reforestation with monocultures of non-native species, road building affecting diversity and numbers of mammal species; providing easier access for poaching.
- Lumbering causing siltation of park rivers (park's 2 major watersheds originate in or traverse lumbering areas).
- Pesticides, herbicides on adjacent lands affect water quality and populations of amphibians, invertebrates within park waters.
- Chemical contaminants causing hatching failure for Sharp-shinned Hawks.
- Acid fog and precipitation affect amphibians, vegetation.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Develop a regional conservation strategy.
- Complete the peripheral activity study.
- Complete the loon nest enhancement program.

To enhance park purpose:

- Redesign, rehabilitate campgrounds to serve current markets better.
- Continue study to determine appropriate management practices to maintain ecological integrity.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Fundy Guild, established 1982. Publishes materials about the park, operates a children's activity program and the annual Elderhostel program.

Volunteer program:

- 1384 hours of volunteer effort on 10 projects by 47 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With New Brunswick Department of Transportation for commercial vehicle enforcement.
- With RCMP for search and rescue.
- With Canadian Wildlife Service for Peregrine Falcon reintroduction.
- With town of Alma for structural fire fighting.
- With Chignecto Ski Club to assist with ski loppet, children's ski program, other cross-country ski events.

St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the defence of St. Andrews, an important commercial centre in New Brunswick, during the War of 1812.

Established

Acquired 1925; designated nationally significant 1962.

Location/Access

St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Heritage Values and Features

- Blockhouse built 1813.
- Sole survivor of 12 blockhouses built as coastal defences during War of 1812.
- Constructed by townspeople at own expense.
- Site consists of blockhouse (restored) and shore battery of 3 18-pounders on reconstructed carriages and traversing platforms.
- Collection of reproductions.

Condition of Resources

- Blockhouse restored 1968, in good condition.
- Archaeological remains stable.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on role of Blockhouse and Battery in coastal defence of New Brunswick during War of 1812, and architecture and technology of blockhouses.
- Didactic display.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round; guided tours of blockhouse June to mid-September.
- Parking.

Visitation

- 17,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Deterioration of seawall threatens archaeological resources; measures underway to mitigate.
- Graffiti.

Opportunities

- To improve directional signage to site.
- To integrate site into general tourist facilities of the town.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- Town of St. Andrews provides guide service on contract.

Peregrine Falcon.

Whitetail Deer.

Blockhouse.

Kouchibouguac National Park

Purpose

To represent the New Brunswick Lowlands section of the Appalachian Maritime Plain Natural Region.

Established

1969.

Location/Access

Eastern New Brunswick along the Northumberland Strait 100 km north of Moncton; 110 km south of Bathurst via Highway 11. Area 239 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Low-lying coastal area with barrier dune islands stretching 25 km.
- Natural habitats include barrier islands system, estuarine system, salt marshes, freshwater habitat, forests, peat bogs.
- 614 species of plants associated with Acadian forest of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees; includes 27 orchid species.
- 667 species of fungi, 178 species of lichen.
- 35 species of mammal including moose, coyote, black bear.
- 30 species of fish including Atlantic salmon, striped bass.
- 225 species of birds recorded, including the endangered Piping Plover, Osprey; largest nesting colony of Common Terns in Atlantic Canada.
- 13 species of reptiles and amphibians.
- Over 2500 species of insects and spiders.

Condition of Resources

- Good representation of major ecosystems: forests and agricultural lands regenerating to forests, peatland bogs, shallow water estuarine lagoons, salt marshes, barrier dunelands, freshwater ponds and brooks.
- No loss of species since park establishment.
- Implemented a Piping Plover Management Plan to ensure species recovery.
- Natural fire cycle out of balance.

Presentation to the Public

- Park interpretive themes focus primarily on land-sea interface; highlight barrier beaches, dunes, lagoons, salt marshes, Northumberland Strait. Emphasis also placed on park bogs, Acadian forest, specialized cedar swamps, regeneration of old fields. Interpretation of cultural heritage focuses on interaction of cultures: Micmac, Acadian and Anglo-European.
- Other issues presented include acid precipitation, other problems associated with poor environmental stewardship (toxic wastes, water quality, litter, global warming, depletion of the ozone layer).
- Winter interpretation programs include nature exhibits, super-quizzes on weekends at ski shelters, special night outings. Summer programs include daily puppet theatres, family outings, evening outdoor theatre programs, campfire programs, special night outings.

- Park also features self-guiding nature outings, self-guiding habitat exhibit at Visitor Reception Center, audio-visual show.
- Extension activities concentrate on educational programs for schools; daily radio broadcast on station CFAN highlights park activities, facilities.
- School programs elicited very positive response from users.
- Winter program very popular with cross-country skiers. Recent visitor surveys indicated extremely high levels of satisfaction with summer programs.

Services and Facilities

- Network of trails (hiking, interpretive, bicycle, ski), canoe routes.
- All interpretive trails, boardwalks to beaches, information and interpretive exhibits, buildings accessible to disabled persons.
- Information available at Visitor Reception Center.
- 1 serviced campground provides 219 sites; 1 primitive campground offers 32 sites; 1 group campground accommodates 125 persons.
- Private sector camping available within 30–50 km of park.

Visitation

- 120,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Sport fishing adversely affecting brook trout population.
- Commercial fishing moorage sites along Kouchibouguac River require road access and cause bank erosion.
- Vulnerability of Piping Plover and tern colonies to visitor disruption and natural predators.
- Poaching, cutting of trees.

External:

- Commercial fishing is reducing populations of clams, 4 fish species, softshell clam.
- Littering around wharves, oil pollution from boats.
- Shooting of grey seals.
- Dredging affects natural coastal processes of barrier dune islands.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Five year sport and commercial fishing study underway.
- Improve law enforcement, education re poaching, illegal tree cutting.
- Improve law enforcement, education re shooting of grey seals.
- Five year study of effects of dredging underway.
- Initiated a 5 year study of park fish species affected by commercial fishing to support a fish management plan.
- Commercial wharf being redeveloped.

To enhance park purpose:

- New plan for internal signage developed; park working with province of New Brunswick on new external signage.
- New marketing plan under development.
- School program building park constituency.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- AMICA, established 1990.

Volunteer program:

- 2075 hours of volunteer effort on 14 projects by 139 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

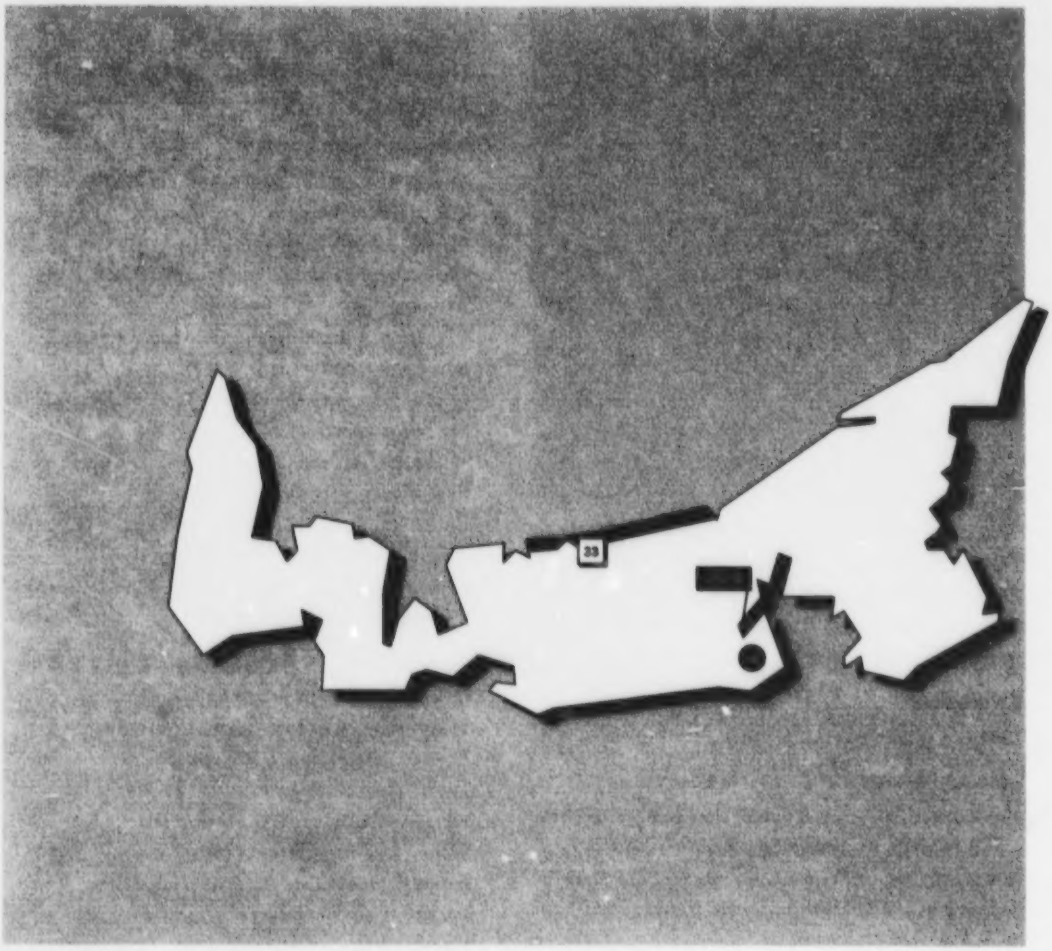
- With private operations and concessions.
- With Fundy National Park.
- With New Brunswick Provincial Department of Tourism.
- With University of New Brunswick for research.
- With University of Moncton for research.
- With RCMP for law enforcement.
- With New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources for fire protection.
- With New Brunswick Department of Transport for road maintenance.

Barrier Island.

Boardwalk.

Cross-country skiing.

Atlantic Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



33 Prince Edward Island National Park

● Fort Amherst-Port la Joye National Historic Site

● Ardgowan National Historic Site

● Province House National Historic Site

Prince Edward Island National Park

Purpose

To represent the southern shoreline the Gulf of St. Lawrence portion of the Maritime Plain Natural Region of Canada.

Established

1937.

Location/Access

North Shore of Prince Edward Island between New London Bay (Cavendish) and Tracadie Bay (Blooming Point). The central area of the Park is 24 km north of Charlottetown via Highway 15. Area 26 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Coastal strip of southern region of Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- Extensive barrier spits, sand beaches, coastal dunes, red sandstone cliffs.
- Salt and freshwater marshes, barachois (engulfed coastal cove) ponds.
- Coastal vegetation, including marram grass.
- Red fox, snowshoe hare, mink, muskrat, raccoon.
- 303 species of birds, including Common and Arctic Terns, Black Gullimots, Osprey and endangered Piping Plover.
- Cultural landmarks such as Green Gables House, Dalvay-by-the-Sea.
- Historic plaque commemorating Lucy Maud Montgomery.

Condition of Resources

- Loss of avifauna colonies (terns, herons, plovers) due to visitor pressure.
- Coastal erosion rate modified by park practices.
- Loss of vegetation in campgrounds due to excessive use.
- Migration of dunes modified to protect roads and other park development.
- Loss of an archaeological site when Rustico Island Causeway constructed.
- Visitor impacts reduced since 1979 as a result of Park Management Plan.
- Special projects include Piping Plover work, forest restoration, silviculture, marram grass replanting/protection, protection of dunes, active visitor awareness program.

Presentation to the Public

- Four major themes presented: Dynamic process of land formation and landscape sculpturing; Colonization of flora and fauna in water and on land; Colonization by man and his interaction with the sea; Origins and dynamics of sea.
- National/global messages presented: acid rain and ozone depletion.
- Variety of interpretation programs, extension services presented.
- Positive public response to interpretive programs.
- Excellent public and local business support for protection of Piping Plover.

Services and Facilities

- Many facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Several trails provide interpretation.
- Information provided through Visitor Reception Centre, exhibits, signage, low power radio transmission, park newspaper.
- 3 campgrounds provide 570 sites; 1 group campground accommodates 100 persons.
- Hotel and cottages available in park.

- Private accommodations available outside park.
- Day use areas offer picnicking, beaches, interpretive programs, hiking, exhibits, swimming, windsurfing, sailing, Green Gables House.
- Tennis, lawn bowling, golf available.

Visitation

- 740,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Coastal erosion process modified by park actions.
- Irish moss harvesting accelerating erosion.
- Accommodation of large numbers of beach visitors potential threat to dynamic coastline and Piping Plovers.

External:

- Negative effects on shellfish, wildlife and potentially tourism due to demoic acid, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, farm runoff.
- Negative effects upon coastal depositional processes from dredging of harbour mouths to provide access to fishermen.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Continue education and enforcement program to protect Piping Plovers.
- Develop plan to protect other resources (terns, erosion).
- Complete long term land acquisition plan.
- Relocate roadside facilities threatened by erosion.
- Determine long term effect of dredging on beach.
- With other government agencies, develop signage and education program concerning resource use.
- Limit locations for harvesting Irish moss.
- Rehabilitate campgrounds.
- Upgrade day use facilities at most popular locations.
- Develop regional land use plan.

To enhance park purpose:

- Provide better signage concerning park purpose and mandate at entry points.
- Obtain higher profile for resource studies and projects through media and interpretation programs.
- Reestablish heron colony and terns in cooperation with other federal agencies.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Parks and People Prince Edward Island, established 1981.

Volunteer program:

- 178 hours of volunteer activity in 5 projects by 24 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With a variety of private operations and concessions.
- With province for new Visitor Reception Centre in Cavendish and program "Out of the Sea and Over the Coals."
- With Coast Guard for use of lighthouse at interpretive events.
- With local fire departments.
- With Cavendish Tourism and Green Gables House.
- With Lucy Maud Montgomery Tribute Day.
- With Holland College.
- For various interpretive events (e.g. Birds and Breakfast, held with Women's Institute).

Sandstone Cliffs.

Green Gables.

Brackley Beach.

Fort Amherst-Port La Joye National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the site of the beginnings of permanent European settlement on Prince Edward Island.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1958; acquired 1959.

Location/Access

Rocky Point, Prince Edward Island.

Heritage Values and Features

- Port La Joye settled by French 1720, when Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island) established as dependency of Isle Royale (Cape Breton Island).
- Capital of colony of Ile Saint-Jean, site of small settlement and military garrison.
- British controlled Island from 1745 to 1748 and captured it again in 1758 when they built Fort Amherst.
- Fort abandoned 1768.
- Site consists of 88.9 hectares of rolling grassland and mixed woodland containing remains of the earthworks of the British Fort Amherst and faint traces of French Port La Joye.
- Small artifact collection of 29 objects, 10 site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Remains of French fort, Acadian houses and later British redoubt are grassed over and maintained as open, closely-mowed area.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on roles of Port La Joye and Fort Amherst in settlement and development of Prince Edward Island, 1720–99, with minor emphasis on military life in imperial outpost, 1726–68, and on role of site in defending harbour.
- Visitor Centre contains display area and film theatre.

Services and Facilities

- Guide service June 1st to Labour Day; upon request the rest of the year.
- Washrooms, picnic area, beach and nature trail.
- 3 parking lots with total capacity of 68 cars and 7 trailers.

Visitation

- 204,000 in 1988–89 (site of Boy Scout Jamboree); 52,000 in 1987–88.

Threats

- Erosion of sandstone cliffs.

Ardgowan National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the Prince Edward Island Fathers of Confederation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1966; acquired 1967.

Location/Access

2 Palmer's Lane, Parkdale, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Heritage Values and Features

- Residence from 1854 to 1873 of William Henry Pope, one of Fathers of Confederation.
- A centre of political and social life in Charlottetown during significant period of Prince Edward Island's history.
- Delegates to 1864 Charlottetown Conference, which led to Canadian Confederation, entertained here.
- Site consists of residence, barn and about 2 hectares of land, partially restored to 1860s period.
- Collection of 13 objects, largely non-site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Buildings in good condition.
- Landscape in very good condition.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretive exhibit in pergola near entrance to grounds.
- 1864 Garden Party held annually.

Services and Facilities

- All rooms in house used as Canadian Parks Service offices, public visits not possible.
- Paved parking lot accommodates 20 cars and several larger vehicles.

Earthworks.

William Henry Pope Residence.

Province House National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the first conference on colonial union, held in Province House in September 1864, which led to Confederation in 1867.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1966; long-term occupancy agreement, excluding areas used for Legislative Assembly, with Prince Edward Island, 1974.

Location/Access

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Heritage Values and Features

- Birthplace of nation of Canada.
- Three storey structure built of Nova Scotia sandstone in neoclassical style, dominated by large portico supported by 4 Ionic columns.
- Completed in 1847 to house the colonial legislature and administrative offices.
- Site of first conference on colonial union in 1864, which took place in Confederation Chamber.
- Exterior of building restored to 1850 appearance.
- Selected areas of interior restored to 1864 to commemorate the union of 4 original Canadian provinces.
- Province House still seat of provincial legislative assembly.
- Collection of 1,000 objects, 60% site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Building in good condition.
- Collection in good state of preservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Guided tours and audio-visual presentation interpret birth of Canadian Confederation, and architecture, history and setting of building.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Parking on nearby streets.
- Washrooms for disabled in House, for others Confederation Centre.

Visitation

- 160,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Possible long term effects of air pollution on building and artifacts.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Parks and People Association established 1981. Operates sales outlet.

Other cooperative arrangement:

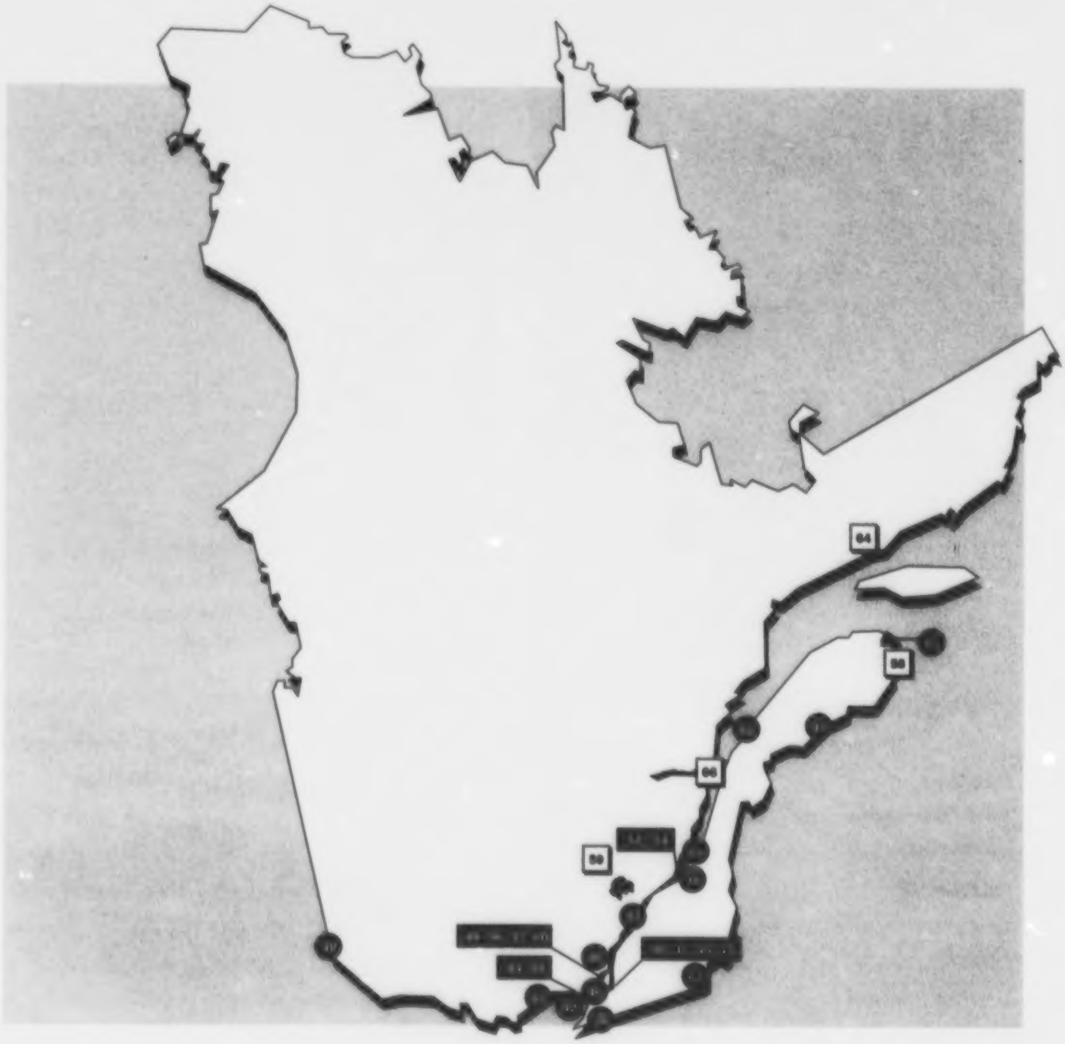
- Province House continues to function as the seat of the P.E.I. Legislative Assembly.

Confederation Chamber.

Province House.

Piping Plover.

Quebec Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



- ● **Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site**
- ● **Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site**
- ● **Fort No. 1, Pointe-Lévis National Historic Site**
- ● **Fort Lennox National Historic Site**
- ● **Fort Chambly National Historic Site**
- ● **Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site**
- ● **Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site**
- ● **Carillon Canal**
- ● **Chambly Canal**
- ● **Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal**
- ● **Saint-Ours Canal**
- ● **Lachine Canal**
- ● **Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site**
- ● **Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site**
- ● **The Walls and Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site**
- ● **Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site**
- ● **Maillou House National Historic Site**
- ● **Artillery Park National Historic Site**
- ● **Carillon Barracks National Historic Site**
- ● **Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site**
- ● **Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site**
- 58 **Forillon National Park**
- 59 **La Mauricie National Park**
- ● **Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site**
- ● **Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site**
- ● **Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site**
- ● **Grosse Île National Historic Site**
- 64 **Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve**
- ● **Grande-Grève National Historic Site**
- 66 **Saguenay Marine Park**

Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the birthplace of the Canadian iron industry.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1919; acquired 1976.

Location/Access

12 km north of Trois-Rivières, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Canada's first industrial complex established for the exploitation of nonrenewable resources.
- Established in 1730, the Forges were a major concern and had a significant impact on economic, social and political life in the region for 150 years.
- Largest producer of finished and semi-finished iron and cast iron goods in Canada in the first half of the 19th century.
- Continued in operation until 1883.
- Site contains remains of the old industrial village (2 blast furnaces, 2 forges, canal works and various residential and service buildings).
- Collection of 300 objects, half site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological remains have been stabilized; those of the blast furnace and of the "Grande Maison" were topped with volumetric representations of the originals in order to protect and display them.
- Pointings and facing of some stone remains show signs of surface deterioration.
- Collection is in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the establishment, organization and history of Canada's first industrial village and its 150 years of activities based on the exploitation of nonrenewable resources.
- Major thematic exhibit in "haut fourneau"; tours of the site with guide-interpreters; theatrical animation; special projects.
- Visitor Reception Centre with exhibits in the Grande Maison.

Services and Facilities

- Picnic area, trails and parking.

Visitation

- 56,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Surface deterioration of some stone remains.
- Aging deviation canal.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- The municipality, the Visitor and Convention Bureau as well as the regional tourist association work closely with Canadian Parks Service to attract visitors.

Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate one of the most significant battles of the War of 1812.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; first lands acquired 1921.

Location/Access

Ormstown, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Commemorates site of 26 October 1813 battle where Canadian force of about 300, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry, prevented 5,700 American soldiers led by Major-General Wade Hampton from besieging Montréal.
- By driving back American march on Montréal, the United States' most ambitious invasion plan of the War of 1812 was foiled. No subsequent American attempt to invade Lower Canada was made.
- Victory symbol of national pride for French Canadians, and identity of interest between French and British Canadians.
- Site contains log cabin dating to beginning of 19th century and memorial erected 1895.
- Small artifact collection.

Condition of Resources

- Log cabin and memorial good condition, as is landscaped parkland surrounding Interpretation Centre.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Battle and its importance in Canadian history.
- Exhibition contains displays on various aspects of military life during period, and protagonists of battle.
- 30 minute film *The Battle of the Chateauguay* shown non-stop.
- Lookout tower provides visitors with view of battlefield.
- Guide-interpreters available.

Services and Facilities

- Open from mid-May to early September.
- Parking, recreation area with picnic tables.

Visitation

- 10,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- View of the battlefield is blocked by a house.

Opportunities

- To enhance interpretation.

Stabilized Ruins.

Visitor Center.

Exhibit in Visitor Center.

Fort No 1, Pointe-Lévis National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a significant element of Québec City's fortification system.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; acquired 1971.

Location/Access

Lévis-Lauzon, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- 1 of 3 forts (only 1 still standing), erected between 1865 and 1872 to protect Québec City and Lévis from a feared American invasion.
- Exemplifies military strategy of period after American Civil War.
- European in design, marks transition between classic systems of fortification and modern warcraft.
- Used primarily as ammunition depot in 20th century and as barracks for soldiers in transit during 2 World Wars.
- Fort No 1 is polygonal in shape and protected on south side by rampart made of thick mass of earth; includes parade ground, powder magazine, 13 casemates, 4 caponiers (only 2 are accessible), 1 parapet and ramparts.
- Artifact collection of 100 objects, mostly non-site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Right section of the fort and casemates stabilized, late 1970s.
- Portion of walls and ditch, 2 caponiers, 2 casemates and powder magazine have been restored, other casemates have been renovated.
- Left section needs stabilization.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on role of Lévis as sentinel of Québec City and the defense of the south shore in the Québec City region; the erection of the Lévis forts in 1865; the remains of Fort No 1.
- Restored/renovated structures open to public and used for various interpretation activities (walks, displays, guided tours).

Services and Facilities

- Open May to September.
- Picnic area, rest rooms and parking.

Visitation

- 22,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Potential collapse of vaults of head caponier and tunnel leading to left caponier.
- Water seepage in 1 casemate.
- Rapidly growing urban development, particularly near glacis in front of right wall.
- Dampness and dust are potential threats to the collection.

Opportunities

- To open sections of fort closed to public for safety reasons.
- To improve interpretation material.

Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate Fort Lennox and the role of the island of Ile-aux-Noix in defending the Richelieu River route against invasion from the south.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920/21; acquired 1921.

Location/Access

On Ile-aux-Noix, across from the village of Saint-Paul, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site of 3 fortifications on 84 hectare island at strategic point in Richelieu River: one built by French in 1759, one by British, 1779–82; and existing fort 1819–1829.
- Site of 1760 siege, following which fort surrendered to British; occupied by Americans, 1775–76.
- Important shipyard during War of 1812.
- Site consists of steep earthen ramparts surrounded by wide moat, officers' quarters, barracks, guardhouse, powder magazine, 2 stores, casemates, archaeological remains of French fort and early 19th century shipyard; all displayed in a magnificent natural setting.
- Striking example of early 19th century military architecture.
- Artifact collection of 1400 objects; few of site origin.

Condition of Resources

- Stabilization measures scheduled within next 5 years for the stores, casemates, officers' quarters, guardhouse, barracks, ramparts and moat.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Approved interpretive themes are 200 years of military and civilian occupancy of Ile aux-Noix; Fort Lennox; shipbuilding; and the interaction between man and nature on Ile-aux-Noix.
- Interpretation program includes modern exhibits and period furnishings in some buildings as well as animation.
- Guided tours are available.

Services and Facilities

- Open mid-May to mid-October.
- Visitor Services Centre and parking lot located on mainland.
- Ferry service provides access to island.
- Picnic areas and rest rooms on island.
- Sales outlet and snack bar inside barracks.

Visitation

- 43,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Low supporting capacity of ground, exacerbated by changes in water table, produces uneven shifting of foundations.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Les Amis du Fort Lennox, established 1986. Operates sales outlet and snackbar.

Aerial View of Fort.

Officers' Quarters and Guardhouse.

Drawbridge.

Fort Chambly National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the fort built by the French in the 18th century and later maintained by the British to control the Richelieu River route.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1921; acquired 1921.

Location/Access

Chambly, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site of 3 forts, one built 1665, one 1702 and present stone fort (built 1709).
- One of series of French forts situated on strategically and commercially important Richelieu River between Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River, which served as invasion route for Iroquois and British against New France, and Americans against British North America.
- Most important French fortification on the Richelieu until 1730s, after which used mainly as a warehouse and assembly point for other forts on Richelieu.
- Captured by British, 1760.
- Abandoned in 1851.
- Restoration of fort, 1882–83, one of earliest historical restoration projects in Canada.
- Site consists of fort, now restored to 1750 period, 1814 guardroom, archaeological remains of civil and military life during successive periods of occupancy, including prehistoric.
- Collection of 1300 objects, few of which are site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Stone fort was restored and stabilized 1980–1982.
- Guardroom restored in 1977–78.
- Collection is in good condition.
- Archaeological remains have been stabilized.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretive themes approved for Fort Chambly are role of the Chambly military complex in the conflicts that occurred between the 17th and 19th centuries; the activities of the Chambly garrison between 1665 and 1760; the relations between the military complex and the regional population; and the architectural history of Fort Chambly.
- Restored fort includes a large number of exhibition rooms.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Outdoor visitor services area, 2 parking lots, recreation area and pedestrian paths.

Visitation

- 120,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Riverbank erosion threatens the foundations of walls downstream from fort.
- Lack of climate control.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Le Cercle Joseph-Octave Dion, established 1983. Operates sales outlet.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- The Chambly Tourist Office and the City of Chambly collaborate closely with Canadian Parks Service to organize numerous activities.

Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the site of a military post that defended the passage of goods on the St. Lawrence and one of the first lock canals in North America.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1923.

Location/Access

At the confluence of the Delisle and St. Lawrence rivers, 40 km southwest of Montreal.

Heritage Values and Features

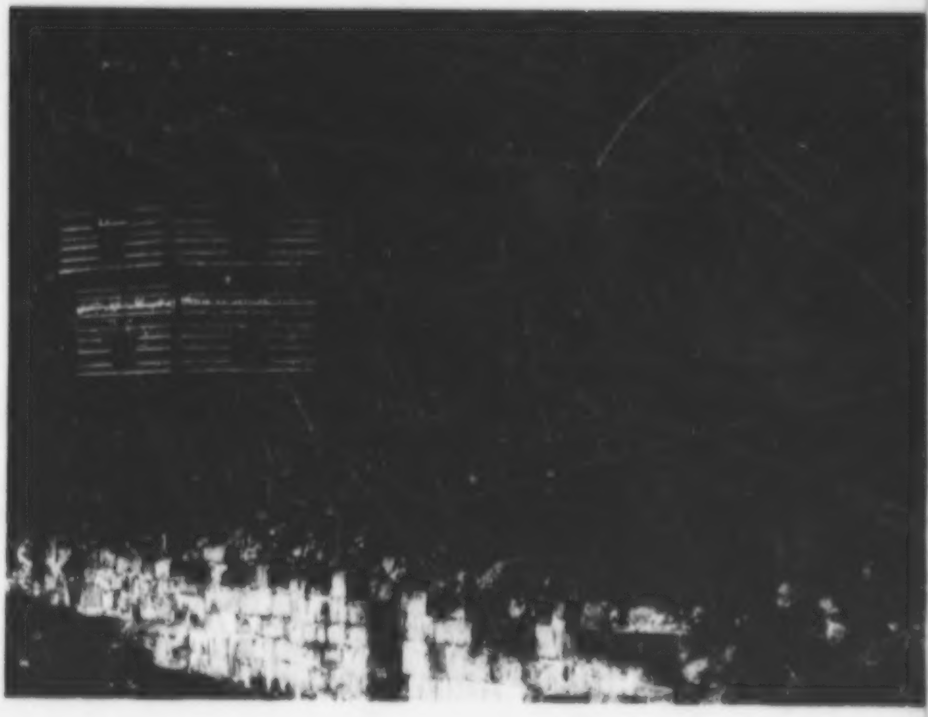
- Military post established 1788.
- Canal built 1779–1780, one of earliest in North America.
- During War of 1812, several defensive structures were erected to protect the strategic waterway.
- Site consists of remnants of 15 structures used for river transportation and defense purposes dating from 18th and 19th centuries.
- Large collection of Amerindian artifacts dating back to prehistoric times discovered during archaeological excavations. In storage.
- Small artifact collection.
- Replica of blockhouse built in 1960s.

Condition of Resources

- Several archaeological ruins and lock canal partially stabilized between 1986 and 1988.
- Reconstructed blockhouse interior repaired in 1987, facade shows some sign of deterioration.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the building of the first lock canal in North America and its contribution to the improvement of transportation on the St. Lawrence in the 18th and 19th centuries; the strategy and logistics of the British command in Canada (late 18th century to early 19th century); Amerindian occupancy during the prehistoric era.
- New Visitor Reception Centre being built, scheduled completion 1990.
- Exhibits in blockhouse and on site.
- Guided tours are available.



Services and Facilities

- Open mid-May–early-September.
- Parking, rest rooms.
- Picnic area.

Visitation

- 24,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Inadequate climate control.
- Structural defects in facade of reconstructed blockhouse.

Main Entrance.

Blockhouse

Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the last naval battle in the struggle between France and Britain for possession of New France.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1924; lands acquired 1976.

Location/Access

Pointe-à-la-Croix, Quebec, access via Highway 132.

Heritage Values and Features

- In the summer of 1760, a French flotilla sent to rescue New France took refuge in Chaleur Bay, where it was blockaded by the British and subsequently scuttled during the Battle of the Restigouche (8 July 1760).
- More than just a military episode, the battle dashed the last hope of relief for New France and precipitated its fall.
- Site overlooks scene of the battle, and contains the vestiges and artifacts of the *Machault*, which was sunk in the confrontation.

Condition of Resources

- Portion of the *Machault* that is on display in the climate controlled interpretation centre is in good condition, as is the collection of artifacts.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the Battle of the Restigouche (context, strategy, confrontation proper, etc.) and the role it played in the Seven Years War.
- Life of sailors in the North Atlantic in the 18th century, and the cargo of the French rescue mission are also interpreted.
- Observation deck overlooking scene of naval confrontation.
- Displays of remains and artifacts from *Machault*.
- Audio-visual presentation of battle.

Services and Facilities

- Parking, recreation area, rest rooms and information services.

Visitation

- 25,000 in 1988–89.

Opportunities

- To improve directional signage to site.

Carillon Canal

Purpose

To commemorate one of the Ottawa River canals that is part of the national canal network of Canada. One of several canals transferred in 1972 to the minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

Ottawa River, approximately 65 km northwest of Montréal.

Heritage Values and Features

- One of three Ottawa River Canals (Grenville, Chute-à-Blondeau and Carillon) built 1825–1833 to ensure navigation between Montreal and Kingston in event of American Blockade of St. Lawrence River.
- Second canal built 1873–1882.
- Canals played important role in development of resources of Ottawa Valley in 19th century.
- Site consists of remnants of the first lock, houses of the collector and superintendant, built in the 1840s, as well as the jetty of the second canal (1873–1882), which is part of the southern pier of the third Carillon Canal (1959–1963), still used for navigation.

Condition of Resources

- Structures of the modern canal are in generally good condition, although lock walls need repair since concrete is breaking up.
- Mechanical system needs repair.
- Remains of 1825 lock in very poor condition, walls temporarily propped up to prevent collapse.
- Collector's House in good condition.
- Interior and exterior (masonry) of Superintendant's House need repair.

Presentation to the Public

- General theme chosen for Ottawa canals is: "The canalization of the Ottawa: military strategy and resource development."

- At Carillon lockstation focus will be on the 3 successive canals and the development and trade of resources.
- Exhibit in Collector's House.

Services and Facilities

- Mooring docks.
- 2 parking lots, 1 picnic area, workshop and storage shed.

Visitation

- 51,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Advanced state of deterioration of the remains of the first lock; deteriorated temporary supports.

Opportunities

- To enhance reception and interpretation services.
- To provide school program.
- To develop conservation plan for natural resources.

Visitor Center.

Lock at Carillon

Chambly Canal

Purpose

To commemorate a navigable waterway that is part of the national canal network of Canada. The Chambly was one of several canals transferred in 1972 to the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service for purposes of historical and natural heritage preservation and interpretation as well as for navigation. This canal is used for through traffic.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

On the west bank of the Richelieu River, between Chambly and Saint-Jean, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Opened 1843, rendered Richelieu River navigable between Lake Champlain and Chambly.
- With Saint Ours canal, had major role in development of trade with United States until beginning of 20th century.
- 9 locks, several swing bridges, lock houses and bridgekeepers' cabins, and towpath.

Condition of Resources

- Locks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 are in poor condition, locks 5, 6, 7 in good condition.
- Temporary stabilization of walls of locks 4 and 9.
- Old superintendant's house in good condition.
- 1 lockhouse damaged by fire in 1989.

Presentation to the Public

- General themes for Richelieu Canals: Canals along the Richelieu; Economic strategy and Role in development of international trade.
- At Chambly, lumber transportation and international trade; the canal system and its technological development will be highlighted.
- Display at lock 3 in Chambly.

Services and Facilities

- Mooring facilities near most locks and swing bridges.
- Reception, information, rest rooms, and parking at locks in Chambly and in Saint-Jean.
- Towpath can be used by pedestrians and cyclists.
- Picnic tables at lock 9 and on pier in Saint-Jean.
- Skating rinks on canal at Saint-Jean, St. Luc and Chambly (administered by local municipalities).

Visitation

- 136,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Water seepage and deteriorated materials are endangering the stability of lock walls.
- Erosion of river banks.

Opportunities

- Enhance interpretation.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal

Purpose

To commemorate a navigable waterway that is part of the national canal network of Canada. This canal is one of several canals transferred in 1972 to the minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service, and is used for recreational navigation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec, between Lake Saint-Louis and Lake des Deux Montagnes.

Heritage Values and Features

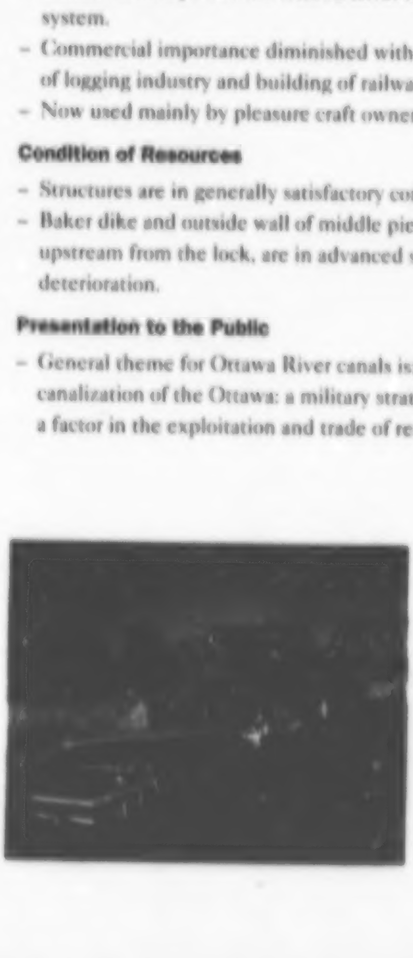
- Links Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers.
- Site consists of 2 canals, 1 built 1843 (since filled in) and a parallel canal opened 1882.
- Canals formed part of the Ottawa River navigation system.
- Commercial importance diminished with decline of logging industry and building of railway.
- Now used mainly by pleasure craft owners.

Condition of Resources

- Structures are in generally satisfactory condition.
- Baker dike and outside wall of middle pier, located upstream from the lock, are in advanced state of deterioration.

Presentation to the Public

- General theme for Ottawa River canals is: "The canalization of the Ottawa: a military strategy and a factor in the exploitation and trade of resources."



- At Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, interpretation will focus on role of private enterprise in trade and shipping operations in the 19th century.

Services and Facilities

- North shore of site maintained as greenspace.
- Launching ramp, mooring docks.
- Picnic area, information and public rest rooms.

Visitation

- 160,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Advanced state of deterioration of Baker dike and outside wall of middle pier.
- Heavy use.
- Noise.

Opportunities

- To provide intepretation program, Visitor Reception Centre.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- With the municipality and the Visitor and Convention Bureau.

Lock 8.

Boats Tied Up.

Boats in Lock.

Saint-Ours Canal

St. Ours Lock.

Lachine Canal.

Purpose

To commemorate a navigable waterway that is part of the national canal network of Canada. The Saint-Ours is one of several canals transferred in 1972 to the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service for purposes of historical and natural heritage preservation and interpretation as well as for navigation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

On the east bank of the Richelieu River, some 58 km north of Chambly, near the village of Saint-Ours, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Opened 1849, canal was instrumental in turning the whole length of Richelieu River into a navigable waterway; thus played a key role in development of trade between United States and Canada.
- Site includes existing 1933 lock, remains of 1849 lock, icehouse dating back to the beginning of century, old superintendant's house, built in 1854, shed and cabin.

Condition of Resources

- Overall, works in good structural condition.
- Concrete lateral lock walls need repair.
- Lockhouse and old superintendant's house are in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- General theme chosen for the Richelieu canals is: "The canalization of the Richelieu: an economic strategy and a factor in the development of international trade."
- At Saint-Ours, local and regional trade will be highlighted.

Services and Facilities

- Parking, launching ramp, lock control cabins.
- Trails, picnic areas and rest rooms.

Visitation

- 115,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Random parking between the lock and highway.
- Overuse of grounds and lock during peak periods.

Opportunities

- To improve visitor and interpretation services.

Lachine Canal

Purpose

To commemorate one of the most important canals in Canadian history, which played a key role in Canada's industrial and commercial development.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1978.

Location/Access

Island of Montreal, between Lake St. Louis and the Old Port of Montréal.

Heritage Values and Features

- Construction of canal to bypass Lachine Rapids long considered important to navigation of St. Lawrence River.
- First canal inaugurated, 1825.
- Enlarged 1843–48 and 1873–84.
- Instrumental in expansion of navigation on St. Lawrence; played key role in Montréal's industrial development.
- Opening of St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 led to closing of Lachine canal in 1970.
- Site consists of 5 locks, railway and road bridges, recreational facilities.
- Adjacent industrial buildings in Montréal constitute a fine (but rapidly disappearing) collection of historic buildings.

Condition of Resources

- On the whole, navigation structures (walls and locks) in very poor condition.
- Most of measures taken to date have aimed at increasing accessibility of canal's banks: cleaning up site, landscaping, bicycle path, furniture, services.
- Water is badly polluted.
- Technological artifacts are exposed to elements and to vandalism.

Presentation to the Public

- Information and interpretation kiosk on Monk Island.
- Interpretation panels at locks 3 and 4.
- General theme is: The canal systems of the St. Lawrence: a constantly changing technology and an economic challenge.

- Focus on second and third canal systems and their impact on industrial and urban development.

Services and Facilities

- Lighted bicycle path and pedestrian trail linking Lachine to Old Port of Montréal.
- Footbridges.
- Parking facilities near major roads.
- Picnic areas and rest rooms along bicycle path.
- Cross-country ski trails along the canal banks in the winter.

Threats

- Water pollution.
- Demolition of several factories has marred the site's industrial character.
- Exposure of technological artifacts to elements.

Opportunities

- To provide improved interpretation.
- To develop in collaboration with others a major historic district depicting Canada's industrial development.

Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the importance of Fort Témiscamingue as a fur trading post for over 2 hundred years.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1931; acquired 1970.

Location/Access

4 km south of Ville-Marie, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Founded by Compagnie du Nord in 1679, Témiscamingue was second of series of French posts established in order to compete with English on shores of Hudson Bay, and only one to retain its importance throughout the French and British Regimes.
- Closed by Frontenac in the late 1680s following Iroquois incursions.
- Opposition among merchants of Montréal delayed reopening until 1720.
- After 1763 taken over by independent British traders, then by North West and Hudson's Bay companies.
- Abandoned in 1901.
- Site consists of archaeological remains of number of buildings, 2 chimneys and 2 cemeteries (Catholic and Protestant).
- Small collection of 60 objects, most of which did not originate on site.

Condition of Resources

- Chimneys in good condition.
- Archaeological remains stable.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Approved interpretive themes: Role of Témiscamingue as a trading post in the fur trade system; Operation of the trading post.
- Temporary interpretation centre located under a tent includes basic exhibit on fur trade and projection room.
- Talks and guided tours.

Services and Facilities

- Open mid-May to early October.
- Temporary Visitor Reception Centre, rest rooms, parking, trail network, picnic areas (tables and fireplaces), swimming beach.

Visitation

- 46,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Deterioration of green spaces due to shortcuts taken by users.

Opportunities

- To implement preservation and presentation measures approved in management plan.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1841–1919), one of Canada's most important Prime Ministers.

Established

Acquired 1937; designated nationally significant 1938.

Location/Access

250, 12th Avenue, Ville des Laurentides, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

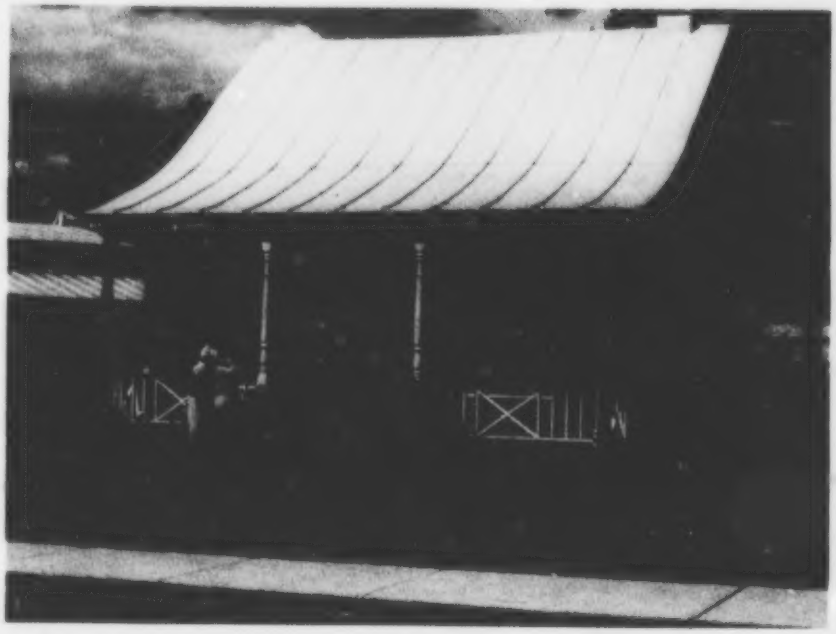
- Laurier, Canada's Prime Minister (1896–1911), was born in village of Saint-Lin (now Ville des Laurentides).
- One of Canada's most successful prime ministers, his term in office marked by great prosperity, massive immigration, creation of new provinces and a territory, etc.
- At time of acquisition, house was believed by some to have been Laurier's birthplace; however, subsequent research has shown it to be unrelated to Laurier.
- House has been restored and furnished in the style of the mid-19th century.
- Artifact collection of 5,000 objects, majority of non-site origin.

Condition of Resources

- House is in overall good condition, only the brick facing shows signs of deterioration.
- Collection in generally good condition; however, textiles have deteriorated.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, father of modern Canada.



- Rooms have been furnished and decorated.
- Didactic displays in the information and interpretation centre (small modern building near house).

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Displays and film projections in information centre.
- Tours conducted by guide-interpreters from May to September.
- Demonstrations of traditional activities on weekends from May to September.
- Special programs booked ahead and geared to school groups.
- 15 parking spaces.

Visitation

- 9,000 in 1988–89.

Opportunities

- To update exhibits, interpretation materials.
- To improve climate controls for artifacts.

Interpretive Kiosk.

Restored House.

Interpreter Inside House.

The Walls and Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the defense structures of the only fortified city remaining in North America.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1957; numerous acquisitions at various times.

Location/Access

Québec City, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Significant component in the designation of the Historic District of Québec City as a World Heritage Site.
- Designed by most renowned military engineers of the French and British Regimes, the Québec fortifications are an impressive 4.6-kilometre network of walls, gates and squares surrounding the old city.
- Represent principal schools of fortifications theory and practice over course of 3 centuries.
- Witness to important role played by Québec City as capital of a vast inland empire for nearly 250 years.
- In addition to Artillery Park and Fort No. 1, Pointe Lévis (described separately), the complex includes Esplanade powder magazine, Dufferin Terrace, demi-bastion of Potash Hill, the citadel counterscarp, as well as artillery pieces mounted on the ramparts.

Condition of Resources

- Nearly two-thirds of the fortifications have been stabilized and are in good condition; other sections are deteriorating despite regular maintenance work.
- Casemated flank of west rampart needs to be stabilized.
- Esplanade powder magazine is in poor condition.
- Trails, open spaces of the Jardin des Gouverneurs adjoining Dufferin terrace show signs of deterioration.
- Artillery pieces are in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on: The evolution of Quebec City's defensive system, including the city's strategic importance and the various sieges it underwent; The impact of the military on the city's development; The city's development as a capital; The history of the preservation of the fortifications.

Services and Facilities

- Tours available mid-May to early September.
- Information and interpretation centre (located inside the Esplanade powder magazine, beside the St. Louis Gate.)
- Animation activities in summer.
- Footbridge gate above the Côte de la Montagne, where the old Prescott Gate used to be located.

Visitation

- 2,300,000 in 1989–90.

Threats

- Rapid deterioration of masonry on walls that have not been stabilized, due to poor drainage and the frost-riven backfill earth.
- Deterioration of open spaces and trails in the Jardin des Gouverneurs.

Opportunities

- To complete pedestrian link around the 4.6 kilometres of fortifications.
- To open the information and interpretation centre on a year-round basis.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- Annual collaboration with the Québec Winter Carnival.

Porte Saint-Jean

Dufferin Terrace.

Powder Magazine.

Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate Jacques Cartier's explorations of the New World and the role of the Jesuits in its evangelization.

Established

First lands acquired 1957; designated nationally significant 1958.

Location/Access

Québec City, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Wintering place of Jacques Cartier 1535–1536, first known wintering of Europeans on mainland Canada.
- 25 of Cartier's company of 100 men perished from scurvy and effects of climate, balance survived because of assistance from Indians.
- In 1626 Jesuits established their first mission in St. Lawrence valley and erected a residence dedicated to Notre-Dame-des-Anges (Our Lady of the Angels).
- House was used as a seminary for the evangelization of young Amerindians until 1640.
- Site contains 18th and 19th century archaeological remains.
- Artifact collection of 163 objects.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological remains are stable.
- Replica of *Grande Hermine*, one of Cartier's vessels, in poor condition; over half the wood has rotted.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Cartier's voyages to Canada in the 16th century, in particular his territorial discoveries, the meeting of French and aboriginal cultures and the beginnings of New France.
- Sub-themes examine the discovery of the St. Lawrence River, life on board the *Grande Hermine*, the wintering of Cartier in 1535–36, and the history of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges Seigniory.
- Monument commemorates Cartier's wintering in Canada and the first Jesuit mission.
- Cross was also erected to the memory of Cartier.

Services and Facilities

- Landscaped parkland, parking facilities, reception and interpretation centre with an exhibition room and rest rooms.
- Guided tours are available.

Visitation

- 88,000 in 1988–89.

Opportunities

- To enhance capacity to deal with large groups in interpretation centre.

Cartier Brébeuf.

Maillou House

Maillou House

Maillou House National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a house constructed during the French Regime.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1958; acquired 1958.

Location/Access

17 Saint-Louis Street, Québec City, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Fine example of 18th century Québec City architecture.
- Constructed circa 1736 by first owner and local architect Jean Maillou.
- Meeting place of military council, district of Quebec, 1760–64.
- Commissariat Building, 1815–1871.

Condition of Resources

- Stone walls, particularly facades, have deteriorated and need to be reinforced.

Presentation to the Public

- House is leased to the Québec City Board of Trade; open to public on part-time basis.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- House is leased to the Québec City Board of Trade.

Artillery Park National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a complex of structures and works that was closely linked to Québec City's defense system.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1959; acquired 1968.

Location/Access

Québec City, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site depicts over 2 centuries of military and civil life in Québec City, representing French, British, and Canadian periods.
- Valued for strategic importance as early as 1690s, gradually transformed into barracks after 1763 and, in late 19th century, into an industrial complex (the Dominion Arsenal) to manufacture munitions.
- Site consists of Dauphine Redoubt (built 1712), officers' quarters, Arsenal foundry and gun carriage warehouse (all fully or partially restored), and stabilized remnants of buttress wall of Dauphine Redoubt.
- Collection of 1600 artifacts (most site specific) as well as original early 19th century Duberger scale model of Québec City.

Condition of Resources

- Dauphine Redoubt, officers' quarters and Arsenal foundry have been fully restored or renovated and are in good condition.
- Doors, windows and stone facade of gun carriage warehouse restored.
- Collection in good condition.
- Duberger model in very good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on: The evolution of Quebec City's defensive system, including the city's strategic importance and the various sieges it underwent; The impact of the military on the city's development; The city's development as a capital; The history of the preservation of the fortifications.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Interpretation centre, guided tours of the restored buildings.
- Heritage awareness centre for young people in officers' quarters.
- Theatrical and musical animation, recreation areas and rest rooms.

Visitation

- 88,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Cannons and carronades displayed outside subject to vandalism.
- Street divides site in 2; causes traffic, space-utilization and safety problems.
- Public parking clashes with the site's historic character.

Opportunities

- To restore interior of gun carriage warehouse.
- To develop industrial theme.
- To improve access for disabled persons

Carillon Barracks National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a representative example of early 19th century military architecture and a building used to house troops during the civil disorders of 1837 in Lower Canada.

Established

Acquired 1939; designated nationally significant 1960.

Location/Access

Rue Principale, Carillon, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built circa 1836, 3 storey stone building illustrates many architectural features of similar military facilities built at beginning of 19th century.
- Used as barracks 1837–40; housed about 100 soldiers during the 1837 Rebellion.
- Used as a hotel after 1840.

Condition of Resources

- Building in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Structure is leased to the Société historique d'Argenteuil, which operates a military museum on the premises.

Services and Facilities

- Open except Mondays, from beginning of June to end of September.

Visitation

- 44,000 in 1988–89.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:
- With Société historique d'Argenteuil.
- With Le bois des Ombrelles.

Dauphin Barracks.

Barracks.

Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the life and political achievements of Sir George-Étienne Cartier (1814–1873), one of principal Fathers of Confederation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1964; acquired 1973.

Location/Access

458–460 Notre Dame St. East, Montréal, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Residences of Cartier 1848–1855, 1862–1872.
- Cartier was a lawyer, parliamentarian, legislator and prominent member of Montréal bourgeoisie. He was one of the principal architects of Confederation, Lower Canada's most influential politician.
- Site consists of 2 semi-detached houses, neoclassical in appearance, built around 1837.
- Artifact collection of 1200 period objects and reproductions.

Condition of Resources

- Two houses were restored/renovated 1983–84.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Cartier the politician and Cartier the Montrealer.
- Interpretation centre in "east house"; "west house" restored and furnished with period pieces.

Services and Facilities

- Washrooms and administration offices located in basement.
- Exhibition rooms, multipurpose room, small outdoor area and guided tours.

Visitation

- 24,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Increasing dampness in exterior walls combined with effects of frost threatens masonry.

Opportunities

- To take part in special events such as the Travel Show.
- Situated in heart of Old Montréal, excellent potential to develop site as major attraction.
- To improve humidity controls.

Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the career of Louis-Joseph Papineau (1786–1871), and the architectural heritage of his home.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1968; acquired 1982.

Location/Access

440 Bonsecours, Montréal, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Louis-Joseph Papineau, lawyer, leader of the Patriotes and head of the reform movement in the Lower Canada Assembly, lived in this house during the most active and significant phase of his career.
- Built 1785, and acquired by Papineau 1814, 4 storey house is characteristic of contemporary Quebec urban architecture.
- Many architectural elements, objects and furnishings associated with Papineau.

Condition of Resources

- Overall, building is in good condition; certain elements, such as the wooden facing and the masonry, are in fair condition.

Presentation to the Public

- House not open to public; under terms of the purchase agreement, vendor, who restored house to 1831 period, has right of occupancy until his death.
- Will eventually become an historical interpretation centre.
- Interpretation will focus on Louis-Joseph Papineau: a key figure in Canadian politics, as well as on the architectural features of the house.

Threats

- Water leaks into the greenhouse.

Exterior of House.

Papineau House.

Forillon National Park

Purpose

To represent the Notre-Dame and Mégantic Mountains Region. The park's marine sector represents the Gulf of St. Lawrence Natural Marine Region.

Established

1970.

Location/Access

At the northeastern end of the Gaspé Peninsula. Access via Highways 132, 197 and 198. Area 240 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Representative of 3 geological periods; contrasting marine and land environments, subarctic and temperate vegetation. Park also of ornithological, cultural, historical interest.
- Mountainous coastal peninsula, with marine sector in which the Appalachians disappear into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- Steep limestone cliffs, coves, shingle beaches.
- Whitetail deer, moose, red fox, lynx, black bear.
- Coastal areas frequented by whales, seals; 225 species of bird including Gannets, Cormorants, Kittywakes, and Black Guillemots.

Condition of Resources

- Great Blue Heron and Crested Night Heron no longer nest in park.
- Peregrine Falcons reintroduced into park.

Presentation to the Public

- Main interpretive theme: "Harmony between man, land and sea". 6 elements of theme: geology, geomorphology, climate, vegetation, fauna and human history.
- National/global message presented: Canada's National Parks System and the condition of the environment.
- Guided walks, discussion groups, exhibitions at Visitor Reception Centres, interpretation centre and Grande-Grève. Advertised activities, such as demonstrations of submarine life in which divers collect marine organisms.
- Interpretive programs extremely popular.

Services and Facilities

- Access to park via Highway 132; public transportation restricted to Penouille sector of park. Equestrian, hiking, ski, bicycle trails offered; one trail with interpretation for vision impaired.
- 2 Visitor Reception Centres.
- 3 campgrounds with 323 sites, 1 group campground in park. Additional accommodation available locally in campgrounds, hotels, cottages, lodges.
- Day use activities include walking, hiking, picnicking, swimming.

Visitation

- 200,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Visitor pressure, especially in peninsula sector, threatens number of rare species.
- Commercial fishing in marine sector inside or contiguous to park could affect biological resources.

External:

- Urban development around park could affect wildlife habitat, behaviour.
- Illegal hunting, poaching.
- Water pollution in Gulf of St. Lawrence threatens certain species of fish, especially Atlantic salmon.
- Forest management practices at park perimeter increase sediment in surface runoff.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Increased monitoring and enforcement.
- Improve coordination, consultation with other organizations, agencies with responsibilities outside of park.

To enhance park purpose:

- Improve public education programs on resource conservation.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Gaspé Ornithologists Club (Le Club des ornithologues de la Gaspésie), established 1985. Offers wildlife watching tours and operates a successful sales outlet.

Volunteer program:

- 2767 hours of volunteer effort in 5 projects by 23 volunteers in 1988.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Memorandum of understanding with the City of Gaspé for fire control.
- With the Canadian Wildlife Service covering the reintroduction of the Peregrine Falcon.
- With the Gaspé Conservation Society (Société de conservation de la Gaspésie).
- With the Canadian Coast Guard for search and rescue.
- With Quebec Provincial Highway Department for road maintenance.

Cap Bon-Ami.

Cap Bon-Ami.

La Mauricie National Park

Purpose

To represent the Canadian Shield, the Quebec Laurentians, the Precambrian Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Lowlands Region.

Established

1970.

Location/Access

In the heart of Quebec, 70 km north of Trois-Rivières. Access via Highways 55, A20 and A40. Area 544 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Low, rounded hills of the Canadian Shield, crossed by an extensive drainage system.
- Transitional area where boreal forest meets the mixed forest of the St. Lawrence Lowlands.
- Beaver, moose, red fox, snowshoe hare, black bear.
- Diverse and extensive bird life.
- Extensive system of lakes, streams, waterfalls, rivers left by last ice age.

Condition of Resources

- Acid rain affecting park; adjacent incompatible land uses causing unnatural water level fluctuations and habitat alteration.
- Vegetation diversity limited by presence of white spruce plantations planted prior to park establishment.
- Backcountry areas impacted by heavy recreational use; results in campsite degradation, trail and shoreline erosion.

Presentation to the Public

- Main interpretive theme: "The Laurentian heritage" 5 subthemes: the evolution of the landscape; the conquest of the land by the forest; freshwater life; the first inhabitants and land use.
- National/global messages: Canada's National Parks System; the impact of pollution on environmental quality.
- Interpretive program activities include discussion groups, hiking, special guided activities (guided walks, trips in Rabaska canoes, advertised activities), exhibitions.
- Personal interpretive programs used by 50,000 visitors annually.

Services and Facilities

- Various facilities along scenic drive main access route into park. Network of trails, lakes, rivers.
- 2 visitor centres, 3 booths provide information, orientation.
- Variety of accommodation options offered: 3 semi-developed campgrounds, 1 backcountry campsite, 1 group campground, 53 primitive campsites, 2 hostels with capacity of 45 visitors.
- Surrounding area offers wide range of accommodation including campgrounds, hotels, backcountry lodges, cottages, etc.
- Day use opportunities include picnic areas, lookouts, hiking, walking trails, canoeing, fishing, swimming.

Visitation

- 260,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Heavy visitor concentration in summer.
- Extensive white spruce plantations limit vegetation diversity.

External:

- Logging results in increase in erosion of organic matter, runoff, loss of habitat for ungulates.
- Floating of logs down Saint-Maurice and Mattawin rivers causes significant erosion of banks.
- Heavy hunting pressure around park boundary significant threat to preservation of area's genetic diversity.
- Atmospheric pollution affecting condition of land and aquatic ecosystems.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Work with other federal agencies to reduce long range transport of atmospheric pollutants.
- Improved monitoring.
- Better cooperation with local organizations, agencies.
- Improved visitor education.

To enhance park purpose:

- Vegetation management program to enhance vegetative diversity and rehabilitate white spuce plantations.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Info-Nature Mauricie Inc., established 1982. Operates 2 backcountry hostels in park and 2 sales outlets.

Volunteer program:

- 1268 hours of volunteer effort in 3 projects by 84 volunteers in 1988.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With the Quebec and La Mauricie regional conservation society (La Société de conservation de la région du Québec et de la Mauricie).
- With the Corporation du Camp école Trois Saumons (an organization comprising Minogami camp, the cooperating association and the City of Shawinigan).

Lake Wapizagonke.

Common Loon.

Lake Wapizagonke.

Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the importance of the fur trade at Montréal and Lachine in the 19th century.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1970; acquired 1977.

Location/Access

Lachine, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Lachine was long a starting point for fur traders on their way to Western Canada.
- Site consists of stone warehouse, built 1803.
- Acquired by Hudson's Bay Company 1833, used as fur trade depot until 1859.
- Only Hudson's Bay Company fur trade facility (pre-1866) still standing in Montréal region.
- Artifact collection of 500 objects.

Condition of Resources

- Restoration work completed 1983; building and adjoining grounds in good condition.
- Collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the fur trade in the Montréal region in the first half of the 19th century.
- Permanent theme exhibition in warehouse building.

Services and Facilities

- Visitor reception area, administration office, washrooms and large climate controlled exhibition room.

Visitation

- 33,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Because of the presence of furs, particular care is taken to prevent the existence of vermin.

Opportunities

- To develop program geared to high school students.
- To provide outdoor amphitheatre for special events, and multipurpose room for visiting school groups.

Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the career of the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent (1882–1973) and his contributions to the development of Canada.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1973; acquired 1974.

Location/Access

Compton, Quebec.

Heritage Values and Features

- Birthplace and childhood home of Louis S. St. Laurent, who played a key role in the development of Canada's constitutional and legal systems.
- St. Laurent became Minister of Justice (1941), Secretary of State for External Affairs (1946–48) and Prime Minister (1948–57).
- Site consists of family residence, shed, general store operated by St. Laurent's father and adjoining warehouse.
- Artifact collection of 5,000 objects, most of which are site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- House and general store with adjoining warehouse restored/renovated in early 1980s; in good condition.
- Collection is in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on St. Laurent's political attitudes and ideas, the launching of his political career; the role he played on the domestic and international fronts between 1941 and 1947; and the milieu in which he spent his childhood and youth.
- Permanent display in warehouse illustrates St. Laurent's political career.
- Family residence and general store partially refurnished in order to recreate the atmosphere in which St. Laurent grew up.

Services and Facilities

- Public washrooms, visitor reception and information in replica of original shed.
- On-street parking.

Visitation

- 17,000 in 1988–89.

Opportunities

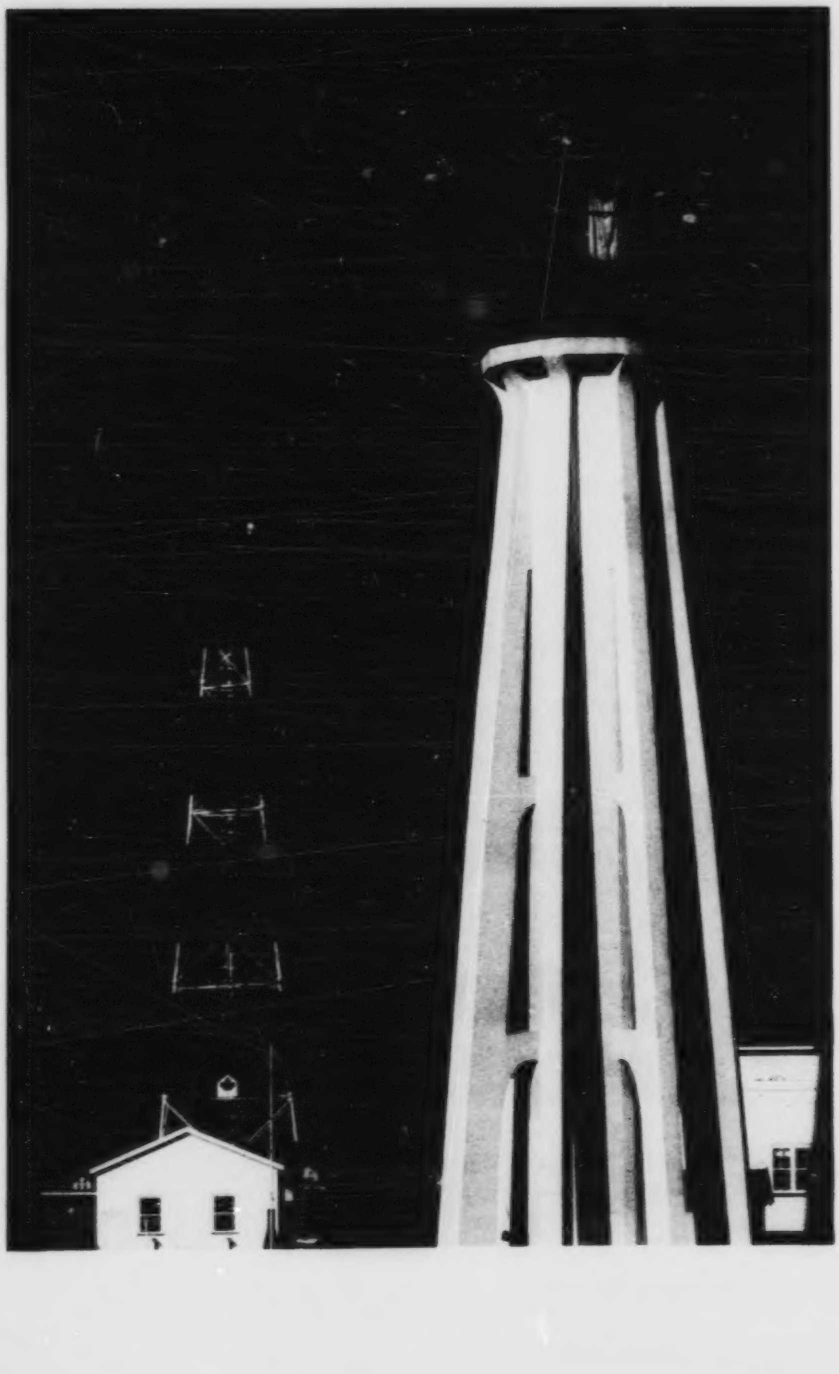
- To provide enough seats to accommodate standard sized groups in multimedia room.
- To improve interpretation.
- To improve parking facilities.

Warehouse.

Exhibit.

Exterior House and General Store.

Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the historical significance of Pointe-au-Père as a pilot station and navigation aid at the junction of the St. Lawrence River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1974; acquired 1977.

Location/Access

Pointe-au-Père, Quebec, approximately 15 km downriver from Rimouski.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site has played a major role in the history of navigation on the St. Lawrence.
- Well-known to sailors as place where inbound vessels took on river pilots.
- Existing lighthouse, built in 1909, is third lighthouse on site; a 29.5 metre reinforced concrete octagonal cylinder topped with 5.2 metre light.

Condition of Resources

- Lighthouse stabilized in early 1980s; is in good condition.
- Other buildings well maintained and in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Pointe-au-Père, a navigation aid centre on the St. Lawrence, and includes safety and navigation on the St. Lawrence; the pilot service station; beacons and fog signals.

Services and Facilities

- Under terms of agreement with the Canadian Parks Service, a cooperating association, Le Musée de la mer, operates the site and conducts tours of the lighthouse.

Visitation

- 13,000 in 1988–89.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Le Musée de la mer, established 1982.

Grosse Île National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the theme of immigration to Canada and the role played by Grosse Île as a quarantine station between 1832 and 1937.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1974; acquisition pending.

Location/Access

Island is located in middle of St. Lawrence River, 48 km down river from Québec City.

Heritage Values and Features

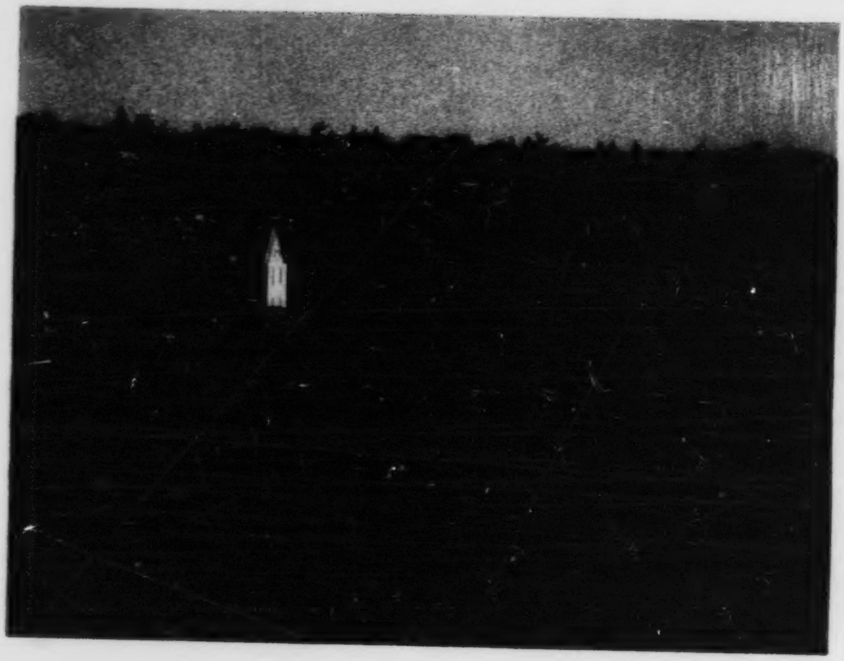
- Established as immigrant quarantine station, 1832, in attempt to prevent cholera epidemic.
- Heavily used during 19th century, kept in operation to 1937.
- Subsequently used as agricultural research station.
- Site contains large number of structures, majority of which date to turn of the century.
- Quarantine facilities include hospital, first-, second- and third-class hotels, chapels, various other housing and service structures.
- Artifact collection consists of artifacts relating to food, transportation and worship, as well as furniture, heating and lighting apparatus, tools and machinery.
- Several structures and facilities relate to post-1937 use of Grosse Île as animal quarantine station.

Condition of Resources

- On the whole, smaller buildings in fairly reasonable condition.
- Many of most imposing buildings deteriorating rapidly due to combination of bad weather and lack of conservation.
- Lack of adequate heating and ventilation systems, faulty drainage, age of roofs and facings, and water seepage have affected claddings and coverings, woodwork and certain structural elements.
- Interim protective measures taken in 1989 for the most badly deteriorated or threatened buildings; the work is scheduled to continue in 1990.

Threats

- Advanced state of deterioration of buildings.
- Harsh climate accelerates deterioration process.



- Water seepage has damaged architectural finishes and structural elements.
- Dutch elm disease.
- Garbage dumps, manure-spreading areas and toxic wastes from animal quarantine station.

Presentation to the Public

- Pending acquisition by the Canadian Parks Service, no presentation program.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- La Corporation pour la mise en valeur de Grosse Île operates tourist visits in cooperation with Office de tourisme de la Côte-du-Sud and Canadian Parks Service.

Lighthouse.

Quarantine Hospital.

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve

Purpose

To represent the eastern portion of the St. Lawrence Lowlands Natural Region.

Established

1984.

Location/Access

Islands off the north shore of the St. Lawrence, directly north of Anticosti Island. The park reserve extends for 175 km between Longue-Pointe and Aguanish. Access by air from Havre-Saint-Pierre and by road via Highway 138. Area 151 sq km.

Heritage Value and Features

- Monoliths, rock arches, grottoes formed by wave action, ice and natural chemical reaction.
- Ordovician fossils.
- Remains of sixteenth-century Basque ovens.
- Calcicole, arctic-alpine vegetation unique or rare at this latitude.
- Species that are rare in Canada, such as white lady's slipper and Minganie thistle.
- Puffin, Black Guillemot, Arctic Tern, Kittywake. Park a wintering ground for the Eider Duck.

Condition of Resources

- Park's resource management program designed to maintain the integrity of its ecosystems. Certain elements considered extremely fragile, require special administrative measures.

Presentation to the Public

- Main interpretive theme: "La Minganie, daughter of the sea". 5 subthemes related to formation of landscape; 6 subthemes dealing with human habitation and park's resources.
- National/global message presented: Canada's National Parks System and the condition of the environment.
- Interpretive programs includes discussion groups, boat cruises, guided walks.
- High level of visitor participation in outdoor activities.

Services and Facilities

- Archipelago is accessible only by sea. Excursion, private boats bring visitors to park. Some docking and hiking facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Visitor Reception Centres at Longue-Pointe de Mingan and Havre-Saint-Pierre.
- Primitive campsites available on some islands in park.
- Various accommodations such as hotels, developed campgrounds and backcountry lodges available on mainland.
- Day use activities include picnicking, hiking, walking, bird watching.

Visitation

- 22,575 in 1988–89.

Île Niapiskau.

Île St-Charles.

Threats

Internal:

- Unrestricted access to the islands.
- Trampling of fragile ecological environments.
- Presence of visitors during nesting periods.

External:

- Water pollution in St. Lawrence River.
- Shipping, danger of spills.
- Traditional hunting.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Intensify surveillance.
- Improve visitor awareness of ecosystem fragility of park.

To enhance park purpose:

- Improve public education, marketing of park.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 848 hours of volunteer effort in 3 projects by 16 volunteers in 1988.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With the Management Council of the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve made up of 4 members appointed by the Mingan Band Council and 4 members appointed by the Minister to consider matters concerning the planning and management of the park reserve.
- Memorandum of understanding with the North Shore Conservation Society (La Société de conservation de la Côte-Nord).
- With boat owners in La Minganie for docking permits.
- With the Canadian Coast Guard for search and rescue.
- With the University d'Angers (France) to provide student interns in tourism and marketing to develop programs aimed at the European tourist market.

Grande-Grève National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the inshore fisheries of the Gaspé Peninsula.

Established

Acquired 1971; designated nationally significant 1988.

Location/Access

Between Petit-Gaspé and Anse-aux-Sauvages, in Forillon National Park.

Heritage Values and Features

- Abandoned fishing village spread over 1300 metres along coast bordered with capes and natural coves.
- Site includes 6 houses with outbuildings as well as 2 commercial buildings whose architecture is characteristic of the style prevalent in Gaspé fishing communities at turn of century.
- Artifact collection of 7,000 objects.

Condition of Resources

- Built heritage resources in good condition.
- Artifacts in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Main floor of Hyman store restored to period, upstairs exhibit covers fishermen's annual round of activities; period re-creation and theme exhibit in Hyman warehouse and Blanchette establishment; guide-interpreter and animation services (activities linked to cod fishing and the everyday life of a fisherman; talks on the marine world).
- Interpretation trail "Une tournée dans les parages."

Services and Facilities

- Open to public June 24 to September 5.
- Picnic shelter, picnic tables and public parking.

Visitation

- 25,000 in 1988–89.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- Le Musée de la Gaspésie for period animation, building and collection maintenance.

Sea Stacks.

Anse Blanchette.

Saguenay Marine Park

Purpose

To represent the natural marine area of the St. Laurence Estuary and Saguenay Fjord.

Established

Federal-provincial agreement towards establishment of park concluded April 6, 1990.

Location/Access

At the confluence of the Saguenay and St. Laurence Rivers. Access from Quebec City and the north shore by Highway 138; from the Saguenay region by Highways 170 and 172; and from the south shore by the Rivière-du-Loup/Saint-Siméon ferry.

Area approximately 800 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Many marine mammal species: blue, fin, beluga and minke whales; grey, harbour and harp seals.
- Environment characterized by mix of fresh and saltwater, high tides, steep cliffs.
- Diverse shorelines along both rivers.
- Arctic enclave in a boreal milieu.
- Archeological remains on shore of St. Laurence.
- Confluence of 2 large river systems and mix of salt and fresh water contribute to biological diversity of area.

Condition of Resources

- Marine environment considered contaminated by industrial land use in the basins of the St. Laurence and Saguenay Rivers. Toxic substances present in water, sediments, fish and marine mammals.
- Beluga elevated to endangered species in Quebec.

Presentation to the Public

- Temporary exhibits on themes linked to marine plants and animals at Cap-Bon-Désir, where whales can be seen near rocky headlands.
- Interpretation centers on beluga at Pointe-Noire but includes other birds and marine animals.
- No detailed plan yet for presentation of the resources and site to the public.
- Local organizations provide temporary interpretation on ferries.

Fin Whales.

Rocky Coast.

Underwater Life.

Services and Facilities

- Temporary administrative office at Tadoussac.
- Interpretation at 2 locations: Cap-Bon-Désir and Pointe-Noire.

Visitation

- 80,000 in the region before the park's creation (estimated from numbers of visitors using cruise ships).

Threats

Internal:

- Increase in number of whale-watching boats and possible harassment of whales.
- Hunting for migratory birds and seals.
- Commercial fishing and marine transport.
- Potential increase in number of pleasure boats.

External

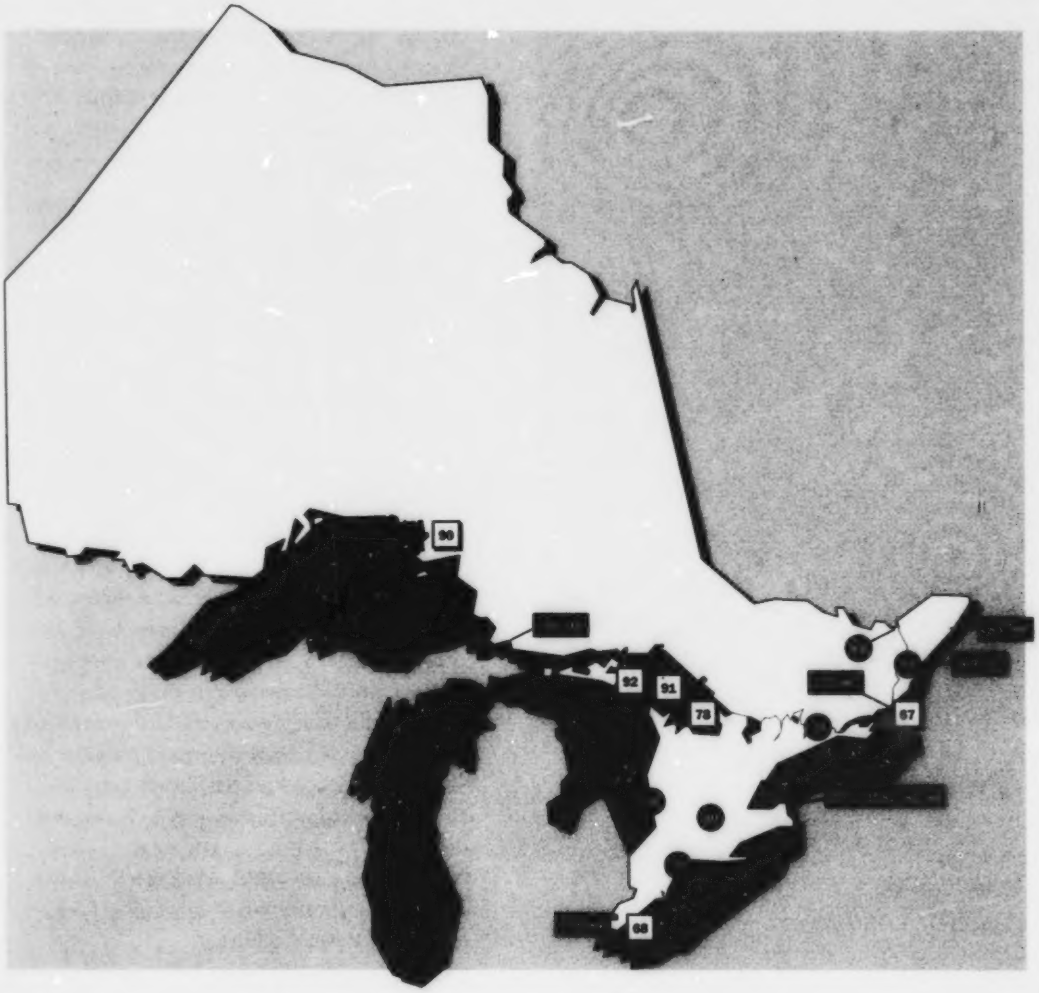
- Pollution of the marine environment caused by heavy industry.
- Accidental dumping.
- Urban development around the park.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- With the Tourist Corporation of Grandes-Bergeronnes, the Linean Society of Quebec and GREMM/SIMM.

Ontario Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



67 **St. Lawrence Islands National Park**
68 **Point Pelee National Park**
● **Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site**
● **Navy Island National Historic Site**
● **Fort George National Historic Site**
● **Fort Malden National Historic Site**
● **Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site**
● **Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site**
● **Kingston Martello Towers National Historic Site**
● **Fort Wellington National Historic Site**
● **Rideau Canal**
78 **Georgian Bay Islands National Park**
● **Trent-Severn Waterway**
● **Woodside National Historic Site**
● **Laurier House National Historic Site**
● **Fort Mississauga National Historic Site**
● **Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site**
● **Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site**
● **Butler's Barracks National Historic Site**
● **Point Clark Lighthouse National Historic Site**
● **Bellevue House National Historic Site**
● **Inverarden House National Historic Site**
● **Queenston Heights National Historic Site**
90 **Pukaskwa National Park**
91 **Bruce Peninsula National Park**
92 **Fathom Five National Marine Park**
● **Sault Ste. Marie Canal**

St. Lawrence Islands National Park

Purpose

To represent the Central Great Lakes — St. Lawrence Precambrian Region, and the West and Central St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Established

1904.

Location/Access

Thousand Island area of St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Brockville. Access via the Thousand Island Parkway. Located on U.S. boundary. Accessible also by boat via St. Lawrence River. Area 6 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Smallest National Park in Canada.
- Canadian Shield; Frontenac Axis; glacial features.
- Transition zone for flora and fauna; very diverse flora.
- Northern extension of several species, e.g. pitch pine.
- Outstanding variety of amphibians and reptiles, including rare black rat snake.
- Nesting Wood Peewees, warblers, Ospreys, herons; migrating ducks.

Condition of Resources

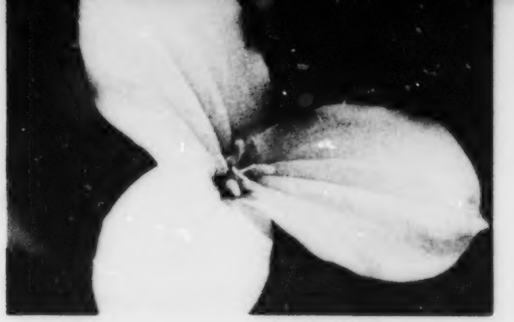
- Effectiveness of representation of ecosystems limited due to small and scattered island land area (21 islands spread over 80 kilometres).
- Believe status quo being maintained in terms of loss of species; this requires confirmation.
- While number of species occurring in park has increased due to park expansion, some concern that some species loss may also be occurring.
- Park's fragile resources and processes may be at risk due to outside pressure.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes: Garden of the Great Spirit: natural diversity, fragile island communities; Human History: man and the land, transportation.
- Acid rain national message presented.
- Extension program includes school program with over 5000 participants at school and park locations.
- Summer interpretive programs reach over 30,000 persons, including groups, audiences outside park.
- Public response favorable, as attested by attendance at programs, letters, comments and requests for additional programming.

Services and Facilities

- Mainland campground and day use area accessible by car; mainland facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Island campgrounds, day use areas accessible by boat.
- Information available at main campground, administration building; through main park brochure, interpretive publications.



- Mainland serviced campground provides 63 sites; 15 primitive island campgrounds provide 83 sites.
- Thousands Islands area has numerous motels, hotels, private and provincial campgrounds.
- Day use facilities include picnic tables and shelters, beaches, docks, launch ramp, playground area, barbecues, trails.

Visitation

- 74,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Current Gypsy Moth infestation threatens some resources.
- Boat landing on islands near shore affect vegetation and habitat for amphibians.
- Visitor activities compact soil and destroy vegetation.
- Uncontrolled access to all park islands; most of park not gazetted.
- Easements and rights-of-way through park property make resource protection difficult.

External:

- Air, water and noise pollution from industrial and agricultural practices; waste disposal and use of pesticides by shoreline communities.
- Cottages and housing on shoreline.
- Spillage from commercial freight and pleasure craft using St. Lawrence River.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Resource monitoring projects underway for some species (black rat snake, rare plants).
- Since jurisdiction and authority do not extend beyond water's edge, what can be done is limited. Successes have involved rehabilitation of overused areas, education and public relations programs for neighbors.

To enhance park purpose:

- Further land acquisition to expand park.
- Continue to work with other federal, provincial agencies.
- Expand extension programs in local communities.
- Expand park role as resource for the community.
- Increase knowledge of park, maintain computerized data base.
- Complete studies to determine ecological integrity, implement monitoring program for park resources.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 64 hours of volunteer effort in 1 project by 8 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Various advisory committees have been in place since 1976.
- With private operations and concessions.
- With various outside groups and agencies for tourism, fire protection, law enforcement, search and rescue.
- With various universities for resource work.
- With the Gananoque Historical Society to reprint a park publication.

Georgina & Constance Islands.

White Trillium.

Red Fox.

Point Pelee National Park

Purpose

To represent the West St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Established

1918.

Location/Access

A peninsula on the northwest shore of Lake Erie, 10 km south of Leamington via Highway 18. Area 16 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Most southerly mainland point of Canada.
- Dynamic, 17-km sand peninsula with long beaches shaped by storms and fluctuating water levels.
- Large freshwater marsh; contains many species of plants, including swamp rose mallow, one species of warmouth.
- Recognized as a wetland of international importance under the RAMSAR Convention for International Wetlands.
- Carolinean forest, including sycamore, sassafras, hackberry.
- 70 species of vascular plants, 25 species of birds, 8 species of butterfly, 7 fish, 2 amphibians and 3 turtle species; all rare in Ontario.
- 8 vascular plant species, 8 bird species, 1 snake species, 1 mammal species, 2 amphibian species and 3 turtle species listed or considered by Committee on Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) for designation as rare, threatened or endangered in Canada.
- Famous for spring and fall bird migrations; fall Monarch Butterfly migrations.
- Over 350 species of birds reported; over 100 species breed in park.
- Large population of reptiles and amphibians.

Condition of Resources

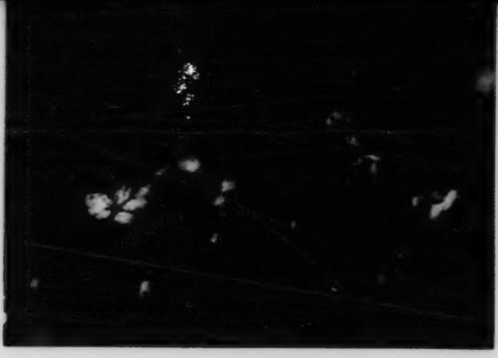
- Large representative Southern Great Lakes Marsh component of park remains intact.
- Remnant Carolinean forest component of park's dryland area recovering from past anomalous land uses.
- All rare vegetation species monitored.
- 9 of 34 recorded reptile and amphibian species eliminated in park, as are 2 species of flying squirrel, several other mammals and birds.
- Rare eastern mole has maintained viable population in park.
- Whitetail deer population beyond park's carrying capacity.
- Non-native vegetation outcompetes native species in previously disturbed areas.
- 40% of all vascular plant species in park are non-native.
- Marsh habitat diversity decreasing due to lack of dynamism and loss of genetic material through species extirpation.
- Species and habitat diversity, species richness declining within forest components of park.
- Exotic vegetation removal and site rehabilitation projects underway.
- Deer management studies underway.

Presentation to the Public

- 8 major interpretive themes presented in Visitor Reception Center; 4 presented on site.
- National environmental messages presented as part of seasonal exhibits displayed in Visitor Reception Center.
- Interpretive programs provided year round. In 1989, interpretive programs delivered to 305 groups (13,000 participants); 167,000 people visited Visitor Center.
- Park carries out limited extension program.

Services and Facilities

- Private vehicle access to most activity and day use areas.
- Free transit system between Visitor Center and tip of Peninsula, April to October.
- Structured pedestrian access provided; 1 bicycle trail; all trails accessible to disabled persons.



- Major information/orientation display at entrance.
- Personal information/orientation provided seasonally at gateway; daily at administration building and Visitor Center.
- Group tenting area accommodates 120 persons.
- Camp Henry provides fixed-roof accommodations for approximately 50 youths.
- Hotels, motels, bed and breakfast, camping offered close to park.
- Day use opportunities include picnicking, beaches, bicycle trail, walking/hiking trails, canoe and bike rentals, food concession, outdoor skating, cross-country skiing.

Visitation

- 460,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Overuse during spring birdwatching period imposes stress on spring season vegetation, causes serious localized impacts.
- Exotic fish species inhabiting marshes could seriously impact native fish populations.
- Population of whitetail deer has affected Carolinean forest structure, floral composition.
- Exotic vegetation displacing native vegetation.
- Over 11% of the dryland area is used for visitor facilities and operations.
- Sport fishing occurs in marsh.
- Wetland species confined to park because 97% of surrounding land has been severely modified for agriculture, development.

External:

- Sport fishing, especially smelt fishing, during spring season.
- Accidental oil spills from freighters on Lake Erie.
- Pollution in Lake Erie has affected water quality of marshes.
- Commercial fishing on Lake Erie has resulted in extirpation of some fish species, except for survival in park marshes.
- External shoreline activities limit normal sand deposition, resulting in loss of beach area on east side of park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Develop and implement strategies to manage exotic plants, over-browsing by deer, negative impact of visitor use on vegetation.
- Ecosystem status and Visitor/Facility Impact Monitoring procedures designed and partially implemented.
- Design and implement a Carolinean ecosystem restoration initiative.

To enhance park purpose:

- Acquire Middle Island (Canada's most southerly land with relatively intact vegetation).

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Friends of Point Pelee, established in 1981. The Friends launched a birding festival marketplace in which local, regional, and national businesses participate.

Volunteer program:

- 443 hours of volunteer effort in 7 projects by 35 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

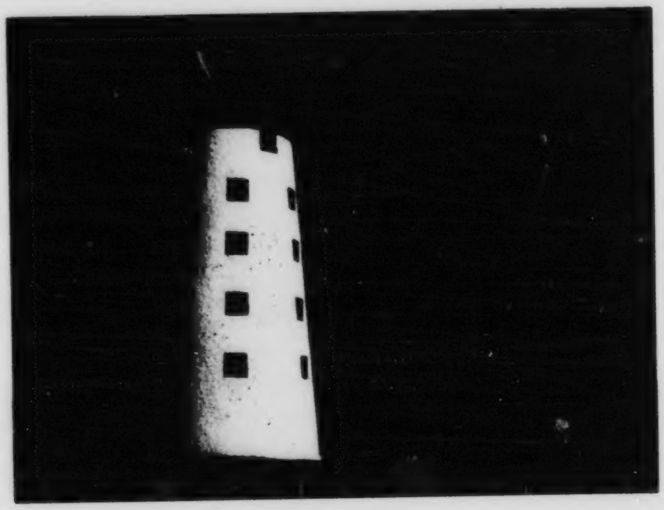
- With private operations and concessions.
- The "Pelee Birding Festival".
- The production of the Park Visitor Guide covered by sale of advertising.
- With Windsor, Essex County, Pelee Island Tourist and Convention Bureau.
- With Canada South Shore Tourist Association.
- With South Western Ontario Tourist Association.
- With Leamington Chamber of Commerce.
- With Leamington Tomato Festival.
- With Kingsville Migration Festival.

Marsh Boardwalk.

Cape May Warbler.

Monarch Butterfly

Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the site of the 12–16 November 1838 battle in which an invasion force of American "Hunters" and Canadian rebels was defeated.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; acquired 1964.

Location/Access

Prescott, Ontario, 2 km. east of Fort Wellington on Highway 2.

Heritage Values and Features

- One of invasions launched from United States in 1838 following Canadian rebellions of 1837.
- Force of 300, mostly Americans, attempted to capture Fort Wellington and cut St. Lawrence communications link, thus leaving Upper Canada open to invasion.
- Invaders defeated by combined force of British regulars and local militia.
- Site symbolizes conflict between those (Canadian and American) who favored republican form of government and dissolution of ties to Britain, and those who favored constitutional monarchy and independence from the United States.
- 1.2 hectares on shore of St. Lawrence River.
- Most prominent physical feature of site is circular stone windmill tower.
- Tower an important lighthouse, 1873 to 1979, on St. Lawrence River.
- Stone remains of several structures damaged during 1838 fighting in immediate vicinity.

Condition of Resources

- Masonry, roof and base of tower are in poor condition.
- Grounds in fair to good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Exterior interpretive display describes events surrounding battle, local settlement patterns, subsequent role as navigation light.

Services and Facilities

- Day use area and parking lot.

Visitation

- Separate statistics not kept.

Threats

- Recent non-historic landscape elements detract from historic character.
- Potential industrial development nearby.

Opportunities

- To improve interpretative program including possible public access to the windmill.

Navy Island National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate Navy Island, where the first British decked vessels to sail the upper Great Lakes were built, and which was briefly occupied by insurgents during the Rebellion of 1837.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1921; acquired 1928; currently leased to Niagara Parks Commission.

Location/Access

In the Niagara River, upriver from Niagara Falls and offshore from Niagara Falls Parkway.

Heritage Values and Features

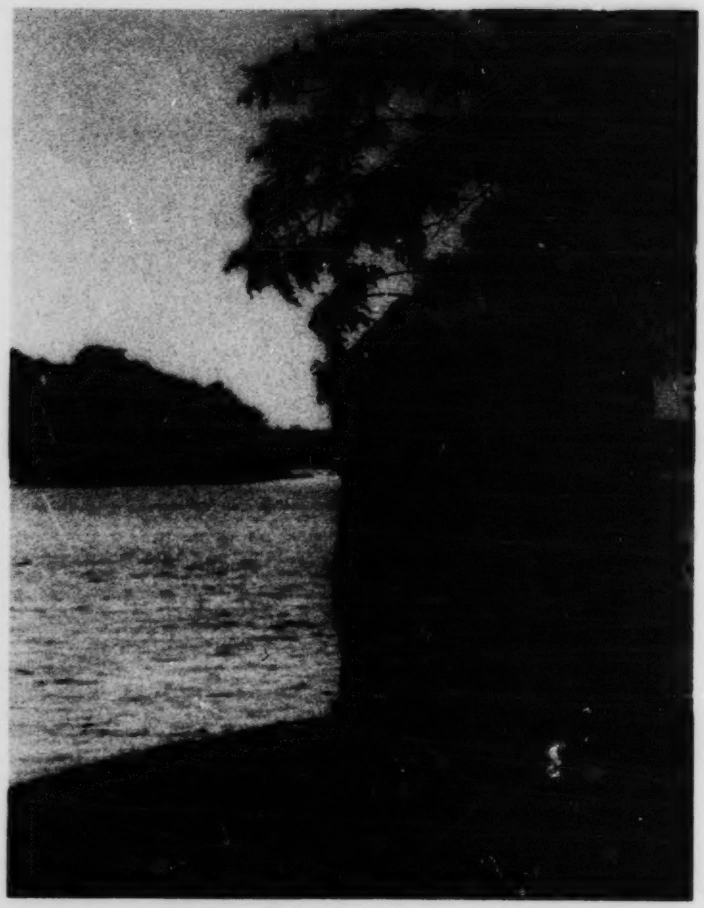
- Originally a French naval station.
- British shipyard, 1761–1764.
- Sloops *Charlotte* and *Huron*, schooners *Boston*, *Gladwin* and *Victory*, which played essential role in maintaining western supply lines during Pontiac's uprising 1763–64, constructed there.
- Occupied by rebels under William Lyon Mackenzie after defeat at Toronto in 1837.
- Intended as staging point for invasion of mainland, rebels forced to abandon it under heavy bombardment January, 1838.
- Site consists of surface and sub-surface archaeological remains relating to shipbuilding and contains other vestiges of occupation dating back thousands of years.

Condition of Resources

- Shipbuilding equipment covered by overgrown vegetation; in deteriorated condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Island closed to visitors.
- Site currently leased to Niagara Parks Commission.
- Federal historical marker on Niagara Parkway.



Threats

- Shoreline erosion.
- Advanced deterioration of shipbuilding equipment.
- Threat to natural resources from uncontrolled increase in deer population.
- Looting of archeological artifacts.

Stone Windmill Tower.

Commemorative Cairn for Navy Island.

Fort George National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort George in the defence of Upper Canada during the War of 1812, and its place in the military history of the Niagara region.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1921; acquired 1947.

Location/Access

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Constructed 1796–99.
- Headquarters of British Army on Niagara frontier.
- Destroyed by Americans 1813.
- Significant base of operations for British and, briefly, Americans during War of 1812.
- Abandoned as military post by British Army in 1820s in favour of Fort Mississauga.
- Reconstructed by Niagara Parks Commission, 1937–40.
- Site consists of several reconstructed features and structures, along with original stone powder magazine and extensive archaeological vestiges of original defences and structures.
- Situated adjacent to Niagara River, site is buffered by river and federally owned parkland and remarkably free of modern intrusions.
- Collection of 5,000 objects; few site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Reconstructions in generally fair condition.
- Blockhouse #2 needs repair.
- Guardhouse in poor condition.
- Collection generally in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Reconstructed buildings (except Blockhouse #3) interpret military life of the period.
- Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Guardhouse, Artificer's Shop and Powder Magazine contain period displays.
- Other buildings contain modern exhibits and theatre for audio-visual presentations.
- Interpretation focuses on the significance of continuing military activity in the Niagara Region, in context of development of Canada as nation. Specific themes related to Fort George are: History of Niagara frontier and interrelationship with other Niagara historic sites; The defence of Niagara area during War of 1812; Evolution of Fort George; Garrison life at Fort George; Provincial Marine and naval aspects of defence of Niagara frontier; Indians and role of Indian Department in Niagara area.
- Visitor Reception Centre.
- Costumed and uniformed staff provide interpretation and animation.
- Several special events during year.
- Walking tour brochure, etc., available at sales outlet.
- Comprehensive education program in fall.

Services and Facilities

- Grounds open year-round; reconstructed buildings accessible by advance request only from November 1 to May 14.
- Parking lot, washrooms, sales outlet.

Visitation

- 100,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Exposure of wood to water deteriorating reconstructions.

Opportunities

- To expand awareness and visitation by more vigorous local advertising (Niagara-on-the-Lake is major tourist centre).
- To enhance site integrity by closing road that bisects site.
- To improve environmental controls for artifacts.

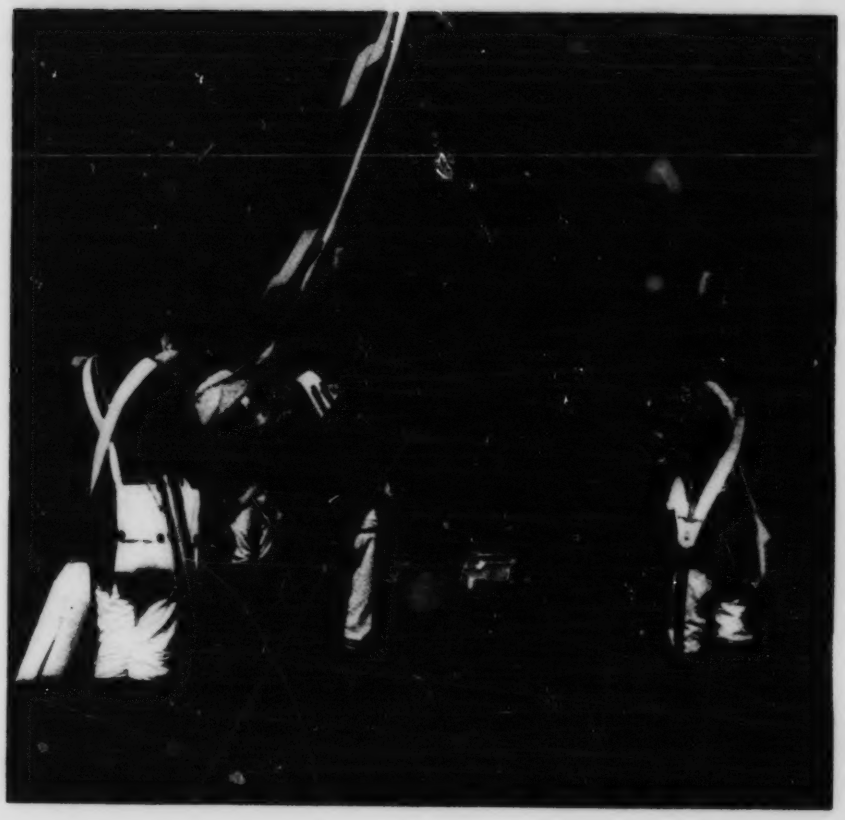
Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Fort George National Historic Park, established 1987, operates sales shop and organizes programs such as Canada Day celebration.

Volunteer program:

- 47 volunteers provided total of 3200 hours in 1988–89 (period animation, especially military music program).



Blockhouse.

Visitors on the Ramparts.

Flag Raising.

Fort Malden National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Malden in the defence of Upper Canada, especially during the War of 1812.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1921; acquired 1936.

Location/Access

Amherstburg, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Established 1796 after British evacuated Detroit in accordance with Jay's Treaty.
- Part of complex that included naval base and shipyard for Provincial Marine.
- Headquarters of British Indian Department.
- Major British post during early stages of War of 1812, base for British-Indian incursions into U.S.
- Following U.S. naval victory, Battle of Fort Erie, complex isolated, destroyed and abandoned by British, occupied by Americans.
- Restored to British, 1815.
- Smaller fort built 1820s; played role in repulsing American border raids in 1838.
- Portions of 1838 earthworks, 1820 brick barracks and other mid-19th century structures remain.
- Barracks building restored to 1837–1842 period; Pensioners' Cottage restored to 1851–52 period.
- Extensive archaeological resources.
- Artifact collection of 20,000 objects, some directly related to significant personages, e.g. Tecumseh.

Condition of Resources

- Buildings in fairly good condition.
- Reconstructed barracks fireplace does not function properly.
- Museum building in fairly good condition after foundation stabilization and new roof in early 1980s.
- State of collection varies from fair to good.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on founding and history of Fort Malden and its role in defence of area; British Indian Department and area Indian involvement in War of 1812; and role of Royal Navy in struggle for Great Lakes.
- Visitor Orientation Centre with exhibit space and theatre.
- Exhibits in Interpretation and Administration Centre.
- Choice of educational programs and guided tours.
- Special programs on Sundays.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Washrooms, parking.
- Small research library/archives in Interpretation Centre for staff and public use.

Visitation

- 78,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Unauthorized diving in waterlots in front of fort.
- Shoreline erosion.
- 1920s water heating system.
- Modern residential development within historic boundaries of fort.

Opportunities

- To acquire private properties within site boundaries.
- To improve interpretative exhibits
- To improve environmental controls.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Fort Malden volunteer association raises funds, puts on special events, e.g. Military Tattoo.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With Canadian and American War of 1812 parks, University of Windsor, military history reenactors and with H.M.S. *Detroit* committee for lease of commissariat office.

Fort Mississauga National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Mississauga, part of the evolving complex of military works in the Niagara region, in the defence of British North America.

Established

Acquired 1922; designated nationally significant 1960.

Location/Access

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Constructed between 1814 and 1816, following destruction of Fort George and burning of Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) by Americans in 1813.
- Initially intended as temporary field work.
- Upgraded and manned following Rebellion of 1837 until 1854, also during American Civil War and Fenian scare.
- Site consists of stabilized remains of fortified brick tower within star-shaped earthworks.

Condition of Resources

- Much parging on tower gone and most of underlying brick exposed.
- Parts of foundation need repointing.

Presentation to the Public

- Approved themes for the site are: Story of Fort Mississauga; The military architecture of Fort.
- Group viewing by advance request.
- Site interpreted by audio-visual media, brochures, personal services at Fort George.

Services and Facilities

- No on-site visitor facilities.

Threats

- Shoreline erosion.
- Water runoff and foot traffic damaging the earthworks.
- Vandalism.
- Unauthorized excavation by metal detector enthusiasts.

Opportunities

- To improve public access.
- To lessen disruption to site caused by golf course maintenance.

Fort Malden.

Soldier and Gun.

Fort Mississauga.

Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort St. Joseph in guarding the western frontier of Upper Canada and establishing strategic control of the upper Great Lakes before and during the War of 1812.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1926.

Location/Access

On the southeast tip of St. Joseph Island, approximately 93 km east of Sault Ste. Marie and 34 km across St. Joseph Island from Trans-Canada Highway.

Heritage Values and Features

- Established 1796 at the junction of major canoe routes; most westerly British military outpost.
- Western headquarters of British Indian Department; important fur trade supply depot.
- Safeguarded 19th century fur trade route from Montréal to upper Great Lakes.
- Base of operations for several successful attacks against American forts during War of 1812 that led to site's abandonment in favour of Michilimackinac, which had been captured from Americans.
- Burnt by American forces following British departure in 1814.
- 375 hectare site now consists of stabilized ruins of 32 interpreted buildings and features.
- Additional 24 unexcavated features and extensive archaeological resources in 2 separate locations.
- Numerous artifacts from site on exhibit.
- 1100 acres of natural area; adjacent bay a migratory bird sanctuary.

Condition of Resources

- Most masonry ruins stabilized and in good condition.
- Further stabilization carried out as required on blockhouse, other buildings, associated features.
- Site collection in good condition.
- Grounds are in good condition; natural area relatively unimpaired.
- Part of foundation of Visitor Reception Centre deteriorating.

Presentation to the Public

- Major theme is Fort St. Joseph as a Frontier Outpost. Associated sub-themes are: Military Presence, Fur Trade, Native People, Historical Archaeology and Man-Nature Relationships.
- Visitor Reception Centre contains exhibits relating to themes and a theatre.
- Walking tour of stabilized ruins with interpretive signs, self-guiding brochure, guided tours offered.
- 2 nature trails with interpretive signs cross the site.

Services and Facilities

- Open May to October.
- Washroooms.
- Picnic area with water access and small boat dock.
- Parking for 25 cars at Visitor Reception Centre; other parking facilities at trailheads.

Visitation

- 10,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Shoreline erosion.
- Pot hunting on land and in the underwater area of site.
- Potential for vandalism.
- Some ruins require stabilization (grouting or capping).

Opportunities

- To improve promotion.
- To improve environmental controls.
- To build dock facilities to attract more boaters.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- The Fort Outpost Association assists at special events (e.g. Annual Rendez-Vous, Canada Day).

Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the site of a Neutral Indian village dating circa 1500 A.D.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1929.

Location/Access

The earthworks are located approximately 19.5 km from St. Thomas, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Village occupied by 800 to 900 Neutral Indians (Attiwandaronks) for approximately 20 years in early 16th century.
- Attiwandaronks distinct group within Iroquois culture, maintained neutrality with traditional Iroquois rivals until dispersal by Iroquois in early 1650s.
- Site represents part of late Ontario Iroquois stage (1400–1650) of Ontario native history.
- Site consists of oval ring of earthworks enclosing archaeological remains of double palisade and village that may have included up to 24 longhouses.

Condition of Resources

- Condition of earthworks stable.

Presentation to the Public

- Exhibit and interpretive brochures.

Services and Facilities

- Site open on seasonal basis.
- Picnic tables, benches, walkway, pit privy.
- Parking for 10 cars.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- The Elgin West Women's Institute monitors the site and distributes pamphlets.

Chimney Remains.

Interpretive Sign.

Entrance to Earthworks.

Fort Wellington National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Wellington in defending the St. Lawrence frontier from American attack during the 19th century.

Established

Acquired 1923; designated nationally significant 1925.

Location/Access

Prescott, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- On height of land overlooking St. Lawrence River, site contains remains of 2 forts built to protect shipping between Upper and Lower Canada.
- First Fort Wellington constructed during War of 1812.
- Abandoned in 1820s, fell into ruins.
- Rebellion of 1837–38 and activities of Canadian rebels and American "Hunters" led to construction of new fort on ruins of old (1838–39).
- Garrison took part in Battle of the Windmill, November 1838.
- Abandoned in 1855, fort was reoccupied in 1865 at time of Fenian threat.
- Site consists of preserved remnants of 1813–1838 fortifications; 1838 blockhouse, officer's quarters, latrine, earthworks, reconstructed palisade and main gate, etc. Original granular surface of parade square is under existing earth layer.
- Collection of 1,100 non-site specific objects.

Condition of Resources

- Blockhouse and officer's quarters in good condition.
- Original latrine, sections of interior earthwork, palisade and main gate need attention.
- Subsurface historic structures (from first fort) located within interior embankment, have mostly collapsed inwards, except for tunnel leading to caponière.
- Open grassed area around fortification in very good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the Defence of the St. Lawrence frontier and military presence at Fort Wellington, 1812–1923.
- Officer's quarters, furnished.
- Part of blockhouse furnished as armoury, magazine, guardroom, stores and barracks.
- Audio-visual room and theatre on second floor.
- Third storey contains interpretive displays.
- Staff in period costume or Canadian Parks Service uniforms provide interpretive information, demonstrations, animation.
- Special events are offered throughout the year, including a major military pageant in association with Town of Prescott's Loyalist Days.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Visitor Reception Centre and public washrooms.
- Paved visitors' parking area.

Visitation

- 64,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Deterioration of 1838 military latrine.
- Deterioration of historic earthworks, palisade, main gate, blockhouse, Glengarry Cairn.

Opportunities

- To market site more effectively.
- To improve period atmosphere.
- To enlarge animation program.
- To install environmental controls in officers' quarters.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 20 children volunteer about 100 hours each depicting garrison children in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Town of Prescott works with site on annual Loyalist Days activities.

Kingston Martello Towers National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of the towers in the defence of the Kingston area.

Established

Murney Tower designated nationally significant 1924, Shoal and Cathcart 1989. All three towers were transferred to the Department of the Interior by the Department of National Defence in 1924 and 1925.

Location/Access

Murney—Macdonald Park, Kingston; Shoal—Confederation Basin, Kingston; Cathcart—Cedar Island, Kingston.

Heritage Values and Features

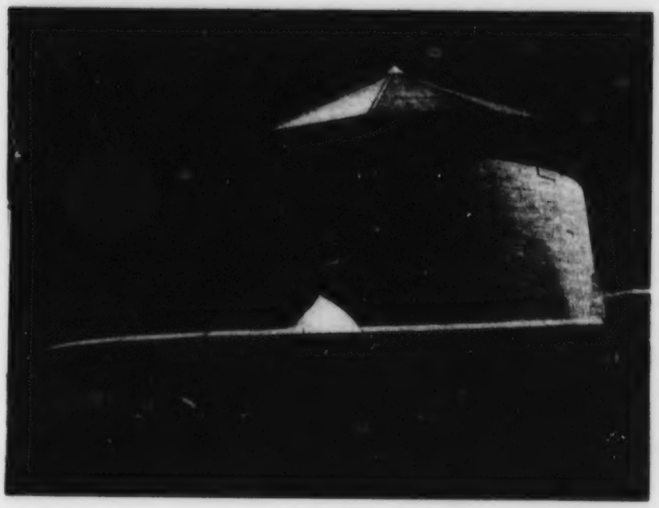
- Constructed 1845–48, in response to mid-1840s, Oregon border crisis in Canadian-American relations.
- Part of ring of defences for harbour and city.
- Reflect importance of Kingston in mid-19th century.
- Martello towers distinctive form of masonry fortification used throughout British North America in first half of 19th century.
- Towers at Kingston the last constructed and most complex in design.

Condition of Resources

- 50% of counterscarp of Murney Tower requires major work.
- Masonry of Shoal Tower badly deteriorated.
- Cathcart Tower in stable condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Murney Tower operated by Kingston Historical Society as a museum.
- Cathcart and Shoal Towers closed to public.
- Shoal Tower can be viewed from Kingston waterfront where there is display on Tower's history.
- Didactic display provided at Cathcart.



Services and Facilities

- Facilities near Cathcart Tower on Cedar Island (located in St. Lawrence Islands National Park) include: picnic tables, washrooms, observation platform, camping facilities, docks.

Visitation

- No data available.

Threats

- Advanced deterioration of Murney Tower counterscarp wall; poor drainage.
- Severe weathering of the Shoal Tower; advanced deterioration of the masonry.

Opportunities

- Due to the prominent location of Shoal Tower in Kingston harbour front, opportunities exist to relate the history of the towers and their role in the defense of the Kingston area.

Drummer.

Murney Tower.

Rideau Canal

Purpose

The canal was originally commemorated for its role in connecting the Ottawa River with Lake Ontario and in laying the foundation for Canada's capital. A subsequent commemoration recognized that the structures and works of the canal made the Rideau one of the finest surviving examples of an operating canal that had retained much of its historical fabric and character. The Rideau was one of several canals transferred to the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service in 1972 for purposes of "historic restoration, preservation and interpretation, natural environmental preservation and interpretation" as well as recreational navigation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1925; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

The Canal links the cities of Ottawa and Kingston via a 202 km route through the rivers and lakes of the Rideau and Cataraqui River systems. The Rideau Canal is open to through navigation, with all lockstations also accessible by land via provincial or county roads.

Heritage Values and Features

- Constructed, 1826–32, to provide alternative route between Upper and Lower Canada in case of American blockade of upper St. Lawrence River.
- Recognized internationally as one of the best preserved historic canals still in operation.
- Technologically important for use of dams to raise water levels thus creating slack water navigation and minimizing need for artificial channels.
- Played important role in transportation between Upper and Lower Canada until St. Lawrence River Canals completed in 1840s.
- Significant recreational function originated late 19th century.
- Canal consists of 45 operational locks at 24 lockstations, series of water control structures and 19 km of canal cuts.
- Two additional locks located on Tay Canal branch that provides access to town of Perth.
- Entire original lock system including locks, blockhouses, dams, weirs and original lockmasters' houses declared of national historic significance.
- Cultural and natural landscapes contribute to the overall heritage value of the canal.
- Artifact collection of 3,000 objects displayed at various locations along canal.

Condition of Resources

- 84 buildings in good condition, 20 in fair condition, 10 in poor condition.
- 27 locks in good condition, 11 in fair condition, 13 in poor condition.
- 35 dams in good condition, 4 in fair condition, 14 in poor condition.
- 30 retaining walls in good condition, 6 in fair condition, 10 in poor condition.
- 31 wharves in good condition, 5 in fair condition, 6 in poor condition.
- 15 bridges in good condition, 3 in fair, 2 in poor condition.
- Condition of artifact collection ranges from good to immediate need for conservation treatment.
- Condition of natural resources (shoreline, wildlife habitat and water quality) varies from good to poor.

Presentation to the Public

- Principal interpretive theme: Nineteenth century operating canal. Sub-themes deal with Military strategy and canal construction; Changing role of the Rideau Canal; Canal operations and maintenance.
- Comprehensive heritage program using personal and non-personal media, on and off-site.
- Special programs such as Winterlude (Ottawa), community based exhibits and programs during local fairs, celebrations and annual Navigation Season Opening Ceremony.

- Interpretive programming at various lockstations including animation and demonstrations in period costume, indoor and outdoor self-guiding exhibits, self-guiding trails, school and children's programs, guided hikes and evening programs.
- Lock staff, signage, free publications provide interpretation at lockstations.

Services and Facilities

- Navigation open on seasonal basis; approximately mid-May – mid-October.
- Picnic tables, drinking water, washrooms, parking and access at all lockstations.
- Camping for boaters, canoeists, Rideau Trail users.
- National Capital Commission operates skating surface on Canal in winter.
- Water management, realty administration, resource management and other public services carried out year-round.

Visitation

- 96,923 vessel passages; 43,374 lockages; 466,000 land based visits in 1989, exclusive of over 1.5 million people who visit canal during special events.

Threats

- Ongoing deterioration of some buildings requiring restoration.
- Danger of structural failure of several locks.
- Impairment of historical appearance/character if some modern safety requirements are strictly enforced (original equipment lacks safety features).
- Shoreline erosion.
- Vandalism and theft.
- Pot hunting on land areas and underwater.
- Unresolved question of ownership of archaeological resources on bottom of canal.
- Low-head hydro generation projects.
- Urban encroachment in northern section.
- Cottage development in central and southern area.
- Demand for increase in carrying capacity of several bridges.
- Decreasing water quality.
- Deterioration of fish spawning habitat and decrease in fish population.
- Pressure on and loss of wetland habitat.
- Unauthorised dredge and fill activities.

Opportunities

- To increase awareness of heritage conservation issues.
- To increase bus tours and group visitation.

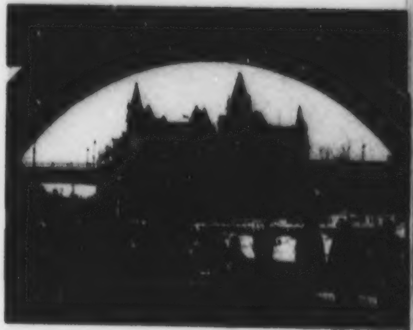
Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of the Rideau (1985) carries out revenue generating projects, publishes newsletter, operates international boating marathon.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Several arrangements with outside agencies and groups, including leases for museums such as Commissariat Building at Ottawa Locks (Bytown Historical Society), Merrickville Blockhouse (Merrickville Historical Society), Woods Mill (Rideau Canal Museum) and Defensible Lockmaster's House at Chaffey's Locks. Agreements with Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton and City of Ottawa for operation of 2 bridges, with Ontario Ministries of Natural Resources and Environment, with Rideau and Cataraqui River Conservation Authorities for administering dredge and fill and fishing regulations, and with Ontario Provincial Police for boater safety and heritage canal regulations.
- With National Capital Commission which uses and maintains adjacent lands in Ottawa as well as skating rink.



Canal Man Operating Lock.

Jones Falls.

Skating Rideau Canal.

Georgian Bay Islands National Park

Purpose

To represent the Central Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Precambrian Region and the West St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Established

1929.

Location/Access

Islands in Georgian Bay. Access via Highway 12 (Midland) and County Road 5 (Honey Harbour); final access by boat. Area 25 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Window on Georgian Bay's 30,000 islands environment, the park itself containing 59 scattered rocky islands.
- Southern edge of Canadian Shield.
- Heavily glaciated, shallow soils, sheltered coves, rocky points, small sand, cobble beaches.
- Mixed forests with wind-sculptured white pine.
- Rare eastern Massasauga rattlesnakes, eastern fox and hognose snakes, spotted turtles.
- Greatest diversity of reptiles and amphibians in any Canadian National Park.

Condition of Resources

- Populations of some species of reptiles and amphibians may be decreasing.
- Long history of changing land uses, outside pressures and intensive use; fragmentation of habitat negatively impacting on fragile processes and resources.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretive themes presented: Islands in a fresh water sea; Islands as a "meeting place".
- National and global messages concerning sustainable development and acid rain.
- Extension activities include travelling exhibits, films, slide shows.
- Repeat visitation, increased participation, written and verbal comments indicate public response to programs favorable.

Services and Facilities

- All access by boat; hiking trails.
- Study re access for disabled underway.
- Information provided via brochures, media coverage, advertising at marinas.
- 14 serviced and primitive campgrounds provide 200 sites.
- 2 group campgrounds accommodate 50 persons.
- 9 dock areas.
- 9 day use areas offer picnicking, swimming, boating, canoeing, hiking.

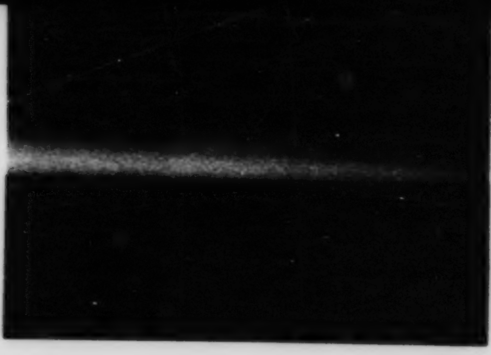
Visitation

- 62,000 in 1988–89.

Chimney Bay

Thumb Point

Fairy Lake



Threats

Internal:

- Localized overuse has resulted in severely compacted soils, poor regeneration and stressed trees susceptible to damage by forest insects and disease.
- The Massasauga rattlesnake is occasionally harassed and killed by visitors.
- High degree of development for a small park.

External:

- Acid rain reduces water quality, affects species reproduction, may be reducing diversity of amphibians and reptiles.
- Pollution from motor boats and visitors outside park boundary affects water quality.
- Loss of habitat outside the park threatens park species.
- Significant increases in number of recreational boats in Georgian Bay area has potential to create environmental degradation problems such as overused facilities, litter, pollution.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Management projects include reptile and amphibian inventory; Massasauga rattlesnake habitat study; Eastern fox snake radio telemetry; Reptile and Amphibian Management Plan; rehabilitation of campgrounds.
- Increase public education.
- Continue joint initiatives with other agencies.
- Enforce regulations.
- Complete studies to determine ecologial integrity and implement monitoring program on state of park's natural resources, ecosystems.

To enhance park purpose:

- Control water lots around park islands.
- Broaden definition of park visitor to include persons travelling between/among park islands.

Partnerships

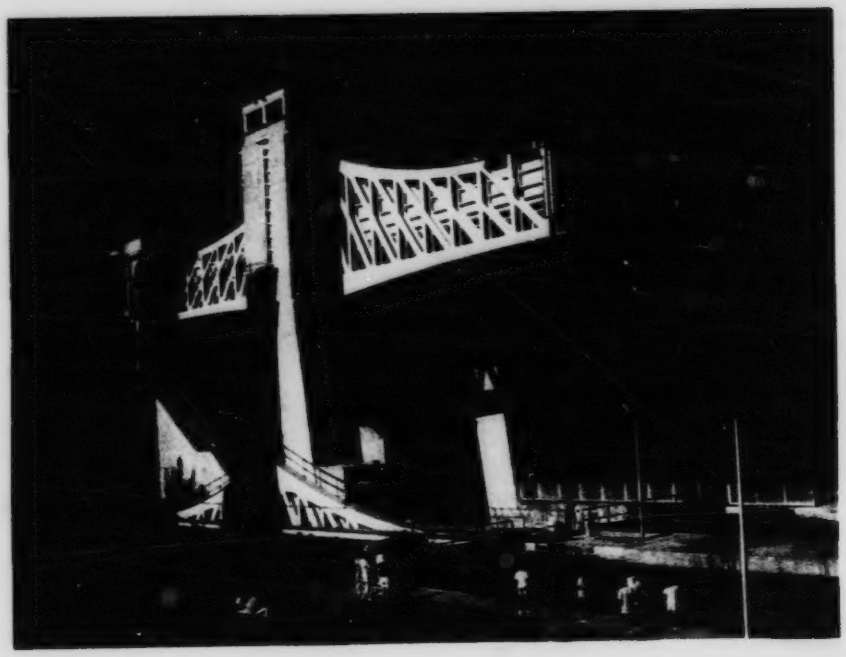
Volunteer program:

- 339 hours of volunteer effort in 3 projects by 13 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With Muskoka Tourism Marketing Agency.
- With Severn Sound remedial action planning committee.
- Marketing strategy being developed by school of hospitality and tourism at Georgian College.

Trent-Severn Waterway



Purpose

To commemorate the role of the Trent Canal in opening up the interior of Ontario, and the Simcoe-Balsam Lake section for its large number of unmodified original structures. The Trent-Severn was one of several canals transferred to the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service in 1972 for purposes of "historic restoration, preservation and interpretation, natural environmental preservation and interpretation", as well as recreational navigation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1929; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

The Waterway extends from Trenton on the Bay of Quinte to Port Severn on Georgian Bay, a distance of some 386 km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Construction spanned more than century; engineering structures date from 1840s to present.
- Exemplifies much of evolution of Central Ontario, including native occupation and migration, early surveying and exploration, settlement, economic growth and development.
- Used for lumbering, steamboating, power generation and recreation.
- Sites of national historic significance include 2 native history sites (Serpent Mounds and Atherly Narrows) and 2 engineering structures (Peterborough Lift Lock and Canal Lake Concrete Arch Bridge).
- 316 structures include Peterborough Lift Lock, canal structures of Talbot Sector, Big Chute Marine Railway, Swift Rapids Lock, Kirkfield Lift Lock and the flight of locks at Healey Falls.
- Crosses 2 major physiographic regions: Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands, and Precambrian Shield.
- Major natural resources include wetlands and shorelines, large lakes, natural upland areas and fish habitats.
- Collection of 100 objects.

Condition of Resources

- 62 buildings in good condition, 1 in fair condition, 1 in poor condition.
- 21 locks in good condition, 19 in fair, 5 in poor condition.
- 67 dams in good condition, 37 in fair condition, 18 in poor condition.
- 74 retaining walls in good condition, 23 in fair condition, 10 in poor condition.
- 8 banks in good condition, 11 in fair condition, 2 in poor condition.
- 3 culverts in good condition, 3 in fair condition.
- On-going program to rehabilitate structures in poor condition.
- Collection in generally good condition.

- Submerged fish weir at Atherly Narrows in extremely fragile condition.
- Condition of natural resource varies. Hardening of shorelines, loss of wetlands and fish habitat has been noted.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the construction and operation of the Trent-Severn Waterway.
- Visitor Activity Centre at Peterborough Lift Lock with theatre, exhibits, audio-visual media, sales shop.
- Exhibit Centre at Big Chute with sales outlet; indoor/outdoor exhibit at Port Severn.
- Presentation concentrated at primary sites of Peterborough, Port Severn, Big Chute, Kirkfield, Bobcaygeon, Lift Lock, Healey Falls, Trenton.
- Publications, outdoor displays.
- Lock staff provide reception, information and tours.

Services and Facilities

- Parking, picnic, washroom facilities available at all lockstations.
- Camping for boaters and canoeists.
- Short trails at some lockstations.
- Navigation season runs mid-May to mid-October.
- Water management, realty administration, resource management and other public services carried out year-round.
- Lift Lock Visitor Centre open year-round; public skating during peak winter months.

Visitation

- Vessels 250,000, Lockages 118,000 (5 year average to 1988–89).

Threats

- Threats tend to be incremental rather than catastrophic for built heritage structures.
- Archaeological resources threatened by shoreline erosion, burrowing animals, and propeller wash.
- Dredge and fill activities in shoreline wetlands.
- Loss of natural vegetation on shorelines.
- Redevelopment of hydroelectric generating stations.
- Deteriorating water quality.
- Impact of increased recreational use (congestion, increase in size and speed of vessels) on historic character and visitor safety.

Opportunities

- To develop additional cooperative and school programs.
- To improve interpretive facilities, services at some primary sites.
- To improve public washrooms.
- To improve environmental controls for artifacts.
- To complete inventory and evaluation of historic structures.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Friends of the Trent-Severn Waterway (1982) operates sales outlets at Big Chute and Peterborough; develops and markets publications relating to Waterway; organizes and supports special events.

Other cooperative arrangements:

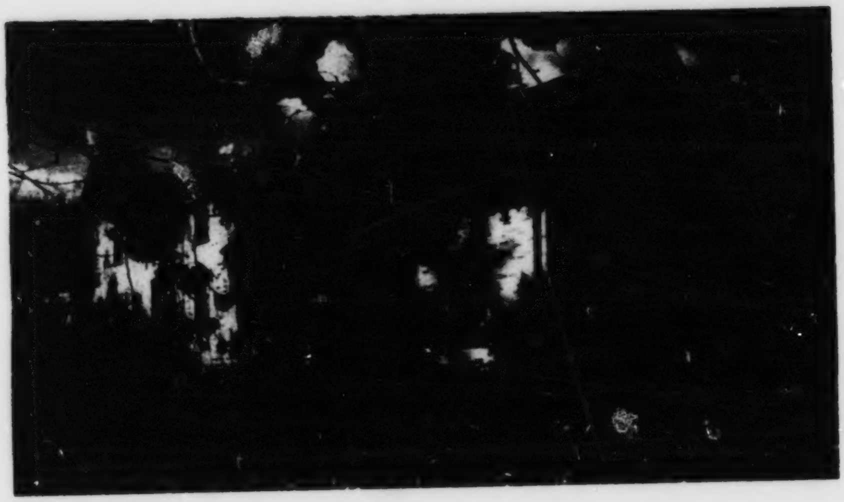
- With many government departments and agencies such as Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, conservation authorities, Ontario Provincial Police, municipalities, tourism associations and others. With City of Peterborough to provide access and supervision of public ice skating surface at Peterborough Lift Lock in winter.

Peterborough Lift Lock.

Sawer Creek Lock Station.

Big Chute Marine Railway.

Woodside National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the life and career of one of Canada's most important prime ministers, William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1952; acquired 1954.

Location/Access

528 Wellington Street North, Kitchener, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King (1874–1950), who lived at Woodside, 1886–91.
- King later recalled that, "The years that left the most abiding of all impressions and most in the way of family associations were those lived at Woodside."
- Built in the mid-19th century, the house was reconstructed from original materials in early 1950s.
- Collection of 2,500 objects on display at site, 20% site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- House and grounds in good condition.
- Artifacts in good condition and generally protected in adequate environment. (Lack of storage space for artifacts used in seasonal displays has been noted.)

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the life and career of King.
- House restored to 1891 period; display relating to King's life and political career.
- Theatre for films, slide shows and special programs in basement.
- Guides in period costume depict/describe late 19th century Victorian life and association of King with house.
- Special interpretive events.

Services and Facilities

- Open to public year-round.
- Picnic tables, benches, parking lot.
- Washrooms and orientation in basement.

Visitation

- 30,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Coal tar migrating from adjacent property; extent of sub-surface contamination not known.
- Cement residues runoff from adjacent property.
- Acid rain may be affecting trees.
- Serious congestion in house during group visits.
- Access to, and configuration of, facilities in basement pose safety concerns.

Opportunities

- To expand public awareness of Canadian history by attracting more group programs and visits in manner that does not worsen existing congestion.
- To lessen intrusive effects of administrative activities within house.

Laurier House National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a place intimately connected with the careers and accomplishments of two of Canada's most famous prime ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1956; acquired 1988.

Location/Access

350 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Fine example of Second Empire style residence, built in 1878.
- Residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1841–1919) from 1897 to 1919.
- Bequeathed in 1921 by Lady Laurier to King (1874–1950), who lived in house until his death in 1950.
- Though not an official residence, served as prime ministerial home for 37 years.
- Probably few buildings in country, apart from Parliament Buildings, have had such direct and continuing link with governing of Canada.
- Remains much as it was at King's death.
- One room furnished as Laurier study.
- Some 9,000 artifacts directly related to Laurier and King contribute significantly to the integrity and significance of the site.

Condition of Resources

- Building and landscape in good condition.
- Furniture and furnishings require immediate conservation treatment, balance of collection needs assessment.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the careers and accomplishments of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King as national political leaders.
- Guided tours offered to public by the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires (no Canadian Parks Service staff assigned to site).

Services and Facilities

- Limited parking on surrounding streets.
- Washrooms available on request in building.
- Elevator for mobility-impaired visitors to reach second floor.

Visitation

- 27,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Lack of environmental (temperature, humidity) control for collection.
- Lack of fire supression system.

Opportunities

- To improve orientation and didactic interpretation by providing on-site personnel.
- To improve visitor facilities, parking.
- To develop landscape plan.

House.

Library — Study.

Laurier House.

Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate Sir John Johnson House because of its age, historical association and architectural design.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1961; acquired 1970.

Location/Access

Williamstown, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- One of the oldest surviving buildings in Ontario, built between 1784 and 1792.
- Associated with Sir John Johnson (1742–1830), one of the most famous Loyalists, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in British North America 1782 to 1828 and member of Quebec-Lower Canada legislative council; supervised settlements of Loyalist veterans and refugees in what is now Ontario in 1784.
- Original 5-bay portion of house built on 2400 acres awarded to Johnson in Glengarry County at end of American Revolution.
- Acquired in 1819 by Hugh McGillis, North West Company partner and agent, one of several prominent contemporaries to retire to Glengarry.
- Site consists of house, carriage shed.

Condition of Resources

- House and carriage shed are in poor condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Not interpreted.

Opportunities

- To do interim stabilization of the house.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- Seaway Valley Library operates branch library in part of house under lease arrangement.

Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of structures on Bois Blanc Island associated with the defences of Fort Malden during the Rebellion (1830s) period. Only the lighthouse has been acquired.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1961; acquired 1976.

Location/Access

Bois Blanc Island lies in the Detroit River close to the Canadian shore, south of Fort Malden National Historic Site. Access to the Island, and its historic structures, is currently provided by commercial water transit service, but the buildings are not open to the public.

Heritage Values and Features

- Island strategically important in defense of Fort Malden-Amherstburg, 1837–38, during period of border raids from United States by rebel sympathizers.
- Lighthouse constructed 1837, played important role in river navigation.
- Following rebel raids, 3 blockhouses built on Bois Blanc Island.
- Surviving squared timber blockhouse not administered by Canadian Parks Service.

Condition of Resources

- Lighthouse not operational, in stable condition.

Services and Facilities

- No services provided.

Threats

- Vandalism.

Opportunities

- To take advantage of visitation potential from a neighbouring amusement park.
- To open lighthouse to public.
- To provide interpretation.

Sir John Johnson House.

Lighthouse.

Butler's Barracks National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a site associated with the defence of the Niagara region specifically, and Canadian military history generally, from 1814 to the 1960s.

Established

Acquired 1947; designated nationally significant 1963.

Location/Access

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Constructed beyond range of guns of American Fort Niagara, after destruction of Fort George in 1813.
- British headquarters for garrisons in Niagara area.
- From 1870s to 1960s an important militia training centre.
- At least 20 buildings and palisade built on site.
- Extant features include Commissariat Officer's Quarters, Barracks, Ordnance Gun Shed, Commissariat Stores, World War II building and Korean War period building.
- Surviving buildings evoke site's importance and role as military installation from early 19th century to modern era, and effectively depict evolution of site.

Condition of Resources

- Condition of resources is good, except for leaking chimney (Commissariat Stores) and fire stair deterioration.
- Barracks requires log replacement and clapboard stabilization.

Presentation to the Public

- Buildings not open to public.
- Exterior didactic displays and walking tour.

Services and Facilities

- Parking and benches provided for visitors.

Visitation

- For administrative purposes visitation figures are compiled as part of those for nearby Fort George, which had 100,000 visitors in 1988–89.

Threats

- Unauthorized excavation by metal detector enthusiasts.
- Drainage problems.

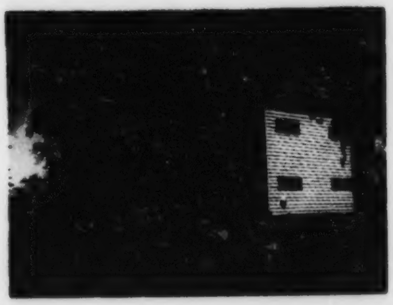
Opportunities

- To provide washrooms, drinking fountains and other basic services.
- To interpret over 150 years of military history in Canada.
- To provide additional visitor services and facilities.
- To integrate the presentation of this site with related sites at Niagara-on-the-Lake through the preparation of a revised management plan for the complex.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Friends of Fort George, established 1987.



Point Clark Lighthouse National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a site that effectively illustrates the vital role of lighthouses in navigation on the Great Lakes.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1966; acquired 1967.

Location/Access

35 km north of Goderich, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built 1859.
- One of series of lighthouses known as "Imperial Towers" constructed on the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.
- Lighthouse part of complex which includes lightkeeper's house and storage shed.
- Tower rises 87 feet, has limestone walls tapering in width from 5 feet at the base to 2 feet at the top.
- Tower's dioptric lantern retinted.

Condition of Resources

- Lightkeeper's house in good condition.
- Shed in stable condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Proposed interpretive theme focuses on role of lighthouses in navigation on the Great Lakes, with emphasis on operation of Point Clark lighthouse.
- Lighthouse now automated, operated by Canadian Coast Guard, not open to public.
- Restored lightkeeper's residence is open and staffed during the summer months; collection of artifacts related to lighthouse and navigation on the Great Lakes on display.

Services and Facilities

- Parking lot adjacent to lighthouse (shared with neighbouring yacht club).
- Picnicking and boat launching areas.

Visitation

- 1000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Seasonal algae blooming along shore causes offensive odour.

Opportunities

- To prepare landscape plan to mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts of recreational use on historic landcape.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- Lightkeeper's house operated as museum by local historical society under agreement with Township of Huron.

Commissariat Officer's Quarters.

Butler's Barracks.

Lighthouse.

Bellevue House National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate Sir John A. Macdonald (1815–1891), a Father of Confederation and Canada's first prime minister, and the architectural heritage represented by Bellevue House.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1967; acquired 1964.

Location/Access

35 Centre Street, Kingston, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- John A. Macdonald, prominent Kingston lawyer, rising politician, and later prime minister (1867–73; 1878–91), leased Bellevue 1848.
- Constructed 1838–40, Bellevue one of Canada's earliest and finest examples of Italianate villa-style architecture.
- Site consists of restored house and landscaped grounds (including fences, sundial, gazebos, privy) restored or reconstructed to appropriate 19th century appearance.
- Collection of approximately 3,000 artifacts.

Condition of Resources

- House and landscape in generally good condition.
- Collection is in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Building restored with 16 period rooms, grounds restored to represent a 19th century appearance.
- Visitor Reception Building contains theatre and display area.
- Guided and self-directed tours of structure and grounds, audio-visual presentation.
- During summer season costumed guides demonstrate handcrafts and cooking; costumed gardeners work on grounds and garden using period techniques.
- Interpretation focuses on Macdonald's domestic life during formative period of career, and the architectural heritage of Bellevue House.

Services and Facilities

- Operations and administration building including theatre, exhibit space, and administration office.
- Washrooms and parking.

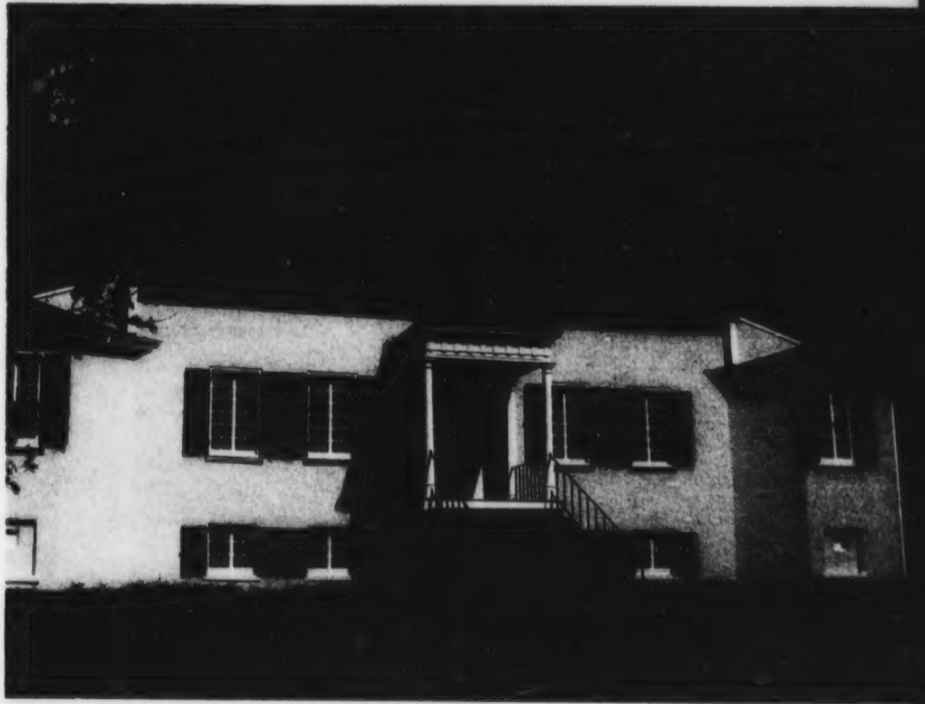
Visitation

- 49,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Intrusion of modern structures onto original boundaries of property.
- Lack of environmental control for artifact collection.

Inverarden House National Historic Site



Exterior.

Inverarden House.

Purpose

To commemorate an outstanding Canadian example of early-19th century Regency cottage domestic architecture.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1968; acquired 1972.

Location/Access

Highway 2, east of Cornwall, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built in 1816.
- Fine early Canadian example of domestic building type popularly known as Regency cottage.
- Constructed of stone and stucco, features octagonal wings added about 1821.
- Interior distinguished by good proportions and excellent detailing.
- Situated in pastoral setting, with impressive view, a fitting home for country squire.
- Built for John McDonald, prosperous fur trader, following his retirement from North West Company.

Condition of Resources

- Inverarden House in generally good condition.
- Water seepage into basement; other foundation problems.

Presentation to the Public

- Operated as a museum by the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society. Society is refurnishing building.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round; by appointment only during winter.
- Parking.

Visitation

- 16,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Water infiltration in basement.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- House leased to City of Cornwall, operated by Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society.

Queenston Heights National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate a site of great symbolic significance in the development of Canada as an independent nation.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1968; acquisition of Brock's Monument from Government of Ontario underway.

Location/Access

Queenston, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site of Battle of Queenston Heights, October 1812, where American invasion force was defeated.
- Commands magnificent view of surrounding region; view evokes and reflects symbolic importance of site.
- Battle instrumental in marshalling public opinion against Americans at beginning of War of 1812, in demonstrating determination of Crown and populace to defend British North America, and in contributing to the development of Canadian national consciousness.
- Significant historical association with figures such as General Isaac Brock, Laura Secord.
- Subsequent popular interest led to the construction of Brock Monument.
- Original monument destroyed by rebel sympathizers in 1840, rebuilt 1853–56. Site consists of battlefield, partially restored Redan Battery, landscaped grounds. Monument is focal point of site.

Condition of Resources

- Battlefield in stable condition.
- Redan battery in good condition.
- Brock's Monument in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Landscape and Monument intended to evoke symbolic significance of site.
- Themes for site are Causes and effects of War of 1812, Battle of Queenston Heights, and General Brock.
- Interpretive brochure and battlefield walking tour (interpretive panels at strategic locations).
- Display with staff interpreters located in the base of the monument, open to visitors during summer months.

Services and Facilities

- Site is operated from mid-May to September.
- Parking, washrooms, snack bar and picnic areas provided by Niagara Parks Commission in surrounding park.

Visitation

- 61,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Acid rain causing deterioration of monument.
- Direct lightning strikes on monument.
- Minor pot hunting suspected.

Pukaskwa National Park

Purpose

To represent the Canadian Shield's Central Boreal Uplands and the Great Lakes Shoreline.

Established

Administration and control of the lands were transferred by Ontario to Canada in 1978. Proclamation under the National Parks Act pending.

Location/Access

North shore Lake Superior 325 km northeast of Thunder Bay. Access via Highway 627 from Trans-Canada Highway. Area 1,878 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Wilderness environment includes transitional southern hardwoods/boreal forest transition zone.
- Arctic-alpine plant species along Lake Superior shore.
- Rare plants including the Pitcher's thistle, Franklin's Lady's Slipper.
- Woodland caribou, wolves, moose, black bear, Bald and Golden Eagles, sensitive rookeries of Great Blue Heron and Herring Gull.
- A significant pre-European contact cultural resource.

Condition of Resources

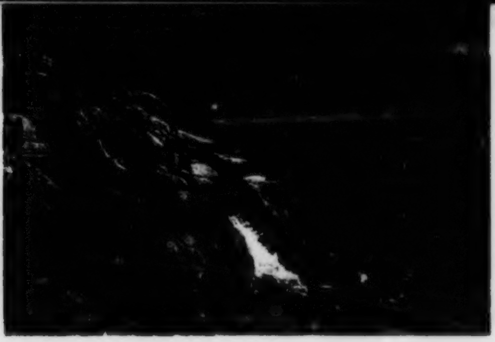
- Boreal ecosystem typically wildfire influenced; fire supression has modified the ecosystem.
- Uncertain whether species have been lost; not all species monitored on ongoing basis.
- Remnant woodland caribou population decreasing due to habitat change and predation.
- Park resources under review include vegetation, rare plant species, caribou, moose, wolves, furbearers, sport fish.
- Provisions for visitor use and resource harvesting by native people have required draft management plans and actions to assess and minimize adverse impacts on park's ecosystem.
- Park represents some of the least impaired natural resources within the Natural Region but does not contain a complete ecosystem.
- Park subject to increasing stresses from adjacent land uses.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes include: Lake Superior; Boreal Forest; Canadian Shield; Wilderness; Cultural history; Parks Service mandate.
- National/global messages presented include acid precipitation; proposed Man and Biosphere Reserve.
- Interpretation activities include natural history, cross-cultural programs.
- Extension programs, education kit available.

Brock Monument.

Oiseau Bay.



Lake Superior Shore.

Lurch Lake.

- Measures of effectiveness include return customers, increase in visitation, sense of park "stewardship" and ownership by visitors, appreciation and understanding, especially by the visiting public, of need for protected areas.

Services and Facilities

- 60 km linear hiking trail; coastal canoe, kayak trips.
- All main campground buildings, 1 hiking trail accessible to disabled persons.
- Information at Visitor Reception Centre, main campground.
- 1 serviced campground provides 67 sites.
- Primitive camping in backcountry.
- 4 provincial campgrounds near park.
- Local serviced campground with 10 sites; 5 motels in area.
- Day use activities include picnicking, hiking, walking, interpretive programs, canoeing, boating, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing.

Visitation

- 18,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Hydro line right of way.
- Visitor use of developed sites compacts soil and vegetation.

External:

- Acid precipitation.
- Adjacent forestry operations, mining exploration and development, proposed hydroelectricity developments may adversely affect park resources.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Use of fire will be important for maintaining representativeness of ecosystem.
- Hydro line dissects park; ongoing discussions with Ontario Hydro.
- Environmental impact assessment in preparation.
- Ongoing water quality monitoring program.
- Continue sitting on committees concerning peripheral land uses.
- Continue to provide comments on forest management plans to Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Obtain assistance from other federal agencies to assess problems as required.
- Management plans prepared or underway for vegetation, fire, rare plants, caribou, moose, furbearers, sport fish, cultural resources.
- Monitoring program for water quality and acidic precipitation.
- Complete studies to determine ecological integrity and carry out monitoring program on state of park ecosystem.

To enhance park purpose:

- Possibility of recognition as Biosphere Reserve.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Pukaskwa, established in 1988.

Volunteer program:

- 23 hours of volunteer effort in 2 projects by 1 volunteer in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With members of the Robinson Superior Treaty Group to provide economic opportunities, employment and training.
- With native groups to ensure that harvesting of park resources is sustainable, that impacts on park's natural resources are assessed and that adverse impacts are mitigated.
- With other government agencies, e.g. fire management (with Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), water quality (with Water Survey of Canada, Inland Waters Directorate).

Purpose

To represent the Western St. Lawrence Lowlands of Southern Ontario.

Established

Park established in 1987, by federal-provincial agreement. Proclamation pending final boundary determination. Private lands within proposed boundary being purchased on "willing buyer-willing seller" basis.

Location/Access

On the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula. Access via Highway 6 from south and via the Chi-Cheeman Ferry Service to Tobermory from Manitoulin Island to north. Area 154 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Northern end of Niagara Escarpment.
- Karst formations; caves, sinkholes and karren forms; sheer cliffs, overhangs, sea caves, cobble beaches, tile beaches and boulder barriers; marshes and wetlands.
- Habitat for more than 300 bird species; varied snake population including Massassauga rattlesnake.
- Wide variety of flora; 43 species of orchid; dwarf lake iris and Indian plantain; prairie slough grass.

Condition of Resources

- Basic resource inventory to confirm presence of most species associated with Natural Region in progress.
- Ecological integrity to be properly assessed upon completion of basic resource inventory.
- Massasauga rattlesnake radio telemetry habitat study implemented.

Presentation to the Public

- Five major interpretive themes: The Niagara Escarpment meets Georgian Bay; The Huron shoreline; Karst topography; Special plants; Representative plants and animals.
- National or global messages presented include: park part of Niagara Escarpment World Biosphere Reserve; environmental health of Great Lakes.
- Interpretation and extension activities focus mainly on campers: 710 personal program contacts; 1 on-site exhibit; temporary Visitor Centre.
- Trail interpretation needs work but effective.
- Visitation increasing.

Services and Facilities

- Most services and facilities located at Cyprus Lake, 16 km south of Tobermory off Highway 6 at end of 7 km road.
- Excellent trail system (includes portions of Bruce Trail).
- Information available at Tobermory Visitor Centre and diver registration centres.
- 1 serviced campground provides 242 sites; group camping for 120 persons.
- Private campgrounds near park.
- Roofed accommodation in Tobermory.
- 2 day use areas offer hiking, swimming, boating, canoeing, fishing, picnicking.
- Emmett Lake access facilities to be added in 1990.

Visitation

- 111,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Cliff edge old cedar forest susceptible to damage from heavy visitor use.
- Heavy visitor use of Cyprus Lake and Dorcas Bay possibly increasing water quality problems.
- Visitors removing orchids and disturbing vegetative habitat.
- Off-trail usage of all-terrain vehicles adversely affecting sensitive habitats.

External:

- Development and activity pressures generated by Town of Tobermory, ferry service.
- Increased development of town, shoreline (cottages), subdivisions outside park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Increase monitoring and enforcement, relocate or close some trails, rehabilitate damaged areas.
- Biophysical inventories underway.
- Sport fishing study nearing completion.

To enhance park purpose:

- Complete major land transactions with province, purchase available private land within park.
- Complete studies to determine effectiveness of representation of ecosystems, inventory of species, ecological integrity.
- Improve awareness of park along Hwy 6.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Friends of Fathom Five, carry out some activities within park.

Volunteer program:

- 298 hours of volunteer effort in 6 projects by 8 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With Bruce Trail Association.
- With relevant authorities for fire protection, law enforcement, search and rescue, etc.
- With Niagara Escarpment Commission regarding Biosphere Reserve.

Indian Head Cove, Bruce Trail.

Pileated Woodpecker.

Halfway Rock Point.

Fathom Five National Marine Park

Purpose

To represent the Georgian Bay Marine Region.

Established

Park established in 1987 by agreement between Canada and the province of Ontario. Park lands still being assembled on a "willing buyer-willing seller" basis.

Location/Access

Off the tip of the Bruce Peninsula, a block of water and islands in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Fathom Five Land Base east of Tobermory at Dunk's Point the park's only mainland property. Fathom Five can be reached by boat; by Highway 6 from the south; from the north via the Ontario Northland ferries from Manitoulin Island to Tobermory. Area 113 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

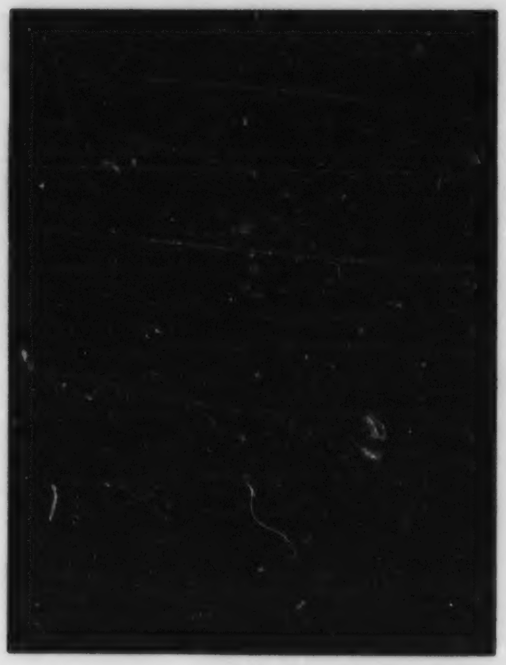
- Canada's first National Marine Park.
- Pristine water with submerged Niagara Escarpment features: riverbeds, waterfalls.
- Flowerpot formations on park islands feature caves, wetland, upland habitats.
- Over 20 shipwrecks from sail and steam eras; 3 lighthouses of historic interest; significant archaeological sites.
- Spawning grounds for number of fish species.

Condition of Resources

- Terrestrial portions adequately represent ecosystems.
- Representativeness of park's marine ecosystem unknown until basic resource inventories completed.
- Number of rare and endangered chub species in park.
- Park's aquatic ecosystem portion of larger lake which contains number of exotic fish species (salmon, splake, etc.).

Presentation to the Public

- Seven interpretive themes: Shipwrecks; Great Lakes navigation; Great Lakes waters; The landscape, above and below; Life on the islands; Underwater life; First National Marine Park.



- National/global messages presented include health of Great Lakes; marine parks; world biosphere reserve.
- Interpretation and extension activities very successful; focus on Tobermory tourists, tour boats, islands users.
- Public respond very favorably to information on marine parks; show great interest in Fathom Five.

Services and Facilities

- Private services available at Tobermory include dive boats, glass bottom tour boats, full range of basic services.
- Park services include trails on Flowerpot Island, Bruce Trail through landbase, wrecks with mooring buoys.
- Basic literature and temporary Visitor Centre adequate but in-depth information lacking; all new Canadian Parks Service signs; diver safety program in place.
- 6 primitive campsites on Flowerpot Island, overnight mooring available.

Flowerpot.

Diving.

Flowerpot Island.

Administration Building

- Fixed-roof accommodation in Tobermory.
- Day use activities include hiking and interpretive trails on Flowerpot Island, 4 shore dive sites, over 20 shipwrecks, sailing, boating.

Visitation

- Estimated 60,000 in 1988–89; estimated 261,000 people passed through park via ferry.

Threats

Internal:

- Intensive diving activity diminishes visitor experience and disrupts wrecks.
- Heavy visitor use on Flowerpot Island causing trail damage.
- Docking facilities source of potential negative impacts at shoreline.
- Increasing demand for overnight mooring and anchorage.

External:

- Commercial fishing may have negative impact on rare and endangered chub species; no data available.
- Downstream pollutants.
- Water quality problem at LaRondes and Beachy Cove.
- Genetically altered non-viable splake and non-native salmon introductions.
- Air and water pollution in Great Lakes from acid and toxic rain, municipalities, agricultural runoff, recreational activities.
- Imminent arrival of zebra mussel.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Shoreline and fisheries assessments currently under way.
- Establish agreements with controlling agencies.

To enhance park purpose:

- In consultation with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, consider reestablishing appro priate genetic stocks of lake trout, maintaining spawning habitat in park.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Fathom Five, established 1988, provi services to divers.

Volunteer program:

- 15 volunteers from Ontario Underwater Council assisted in diver safety program in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources prepare a detailed fisheries management plan.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal

Purpose

To commemorate the historical role of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal as a vital link in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River shipping system.

Established

Acquired 1979; designated nationally significant 1988.

Location/Access

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Heritage Values and Features

- Opened in 1895, linking all-Canadian water route from Lake Superior to Atlantic Ocean.
- First electrically powered lock in world; several other technological innovations associated with construction.
- Canal powerhouse and emergency swing bridge dam also designated nationally significant.
- Site consists of 2.4 km canal through St. Mary's Island, one lock measuring 900 by 60 feet, emergency swing dam, several buildings, and formal landscaping.
- Collection of over 600 artifacts on-site.
- Nearby Whitefish Island designated of national historic significance for extensive native archaeological remains.
- Site of first Sault Canal (1797–98) situated nearby.

Condition of Resources

- Canal closed to navigation, 1987, due to failure of south wall of lock.
- Restored Timber Shed and Carpenter's Shop in good condition.
- Artifact collection in good condition, stored in environmentally controlled room.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Canal and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence shipping route; Fur trade and first Sault Canal; St. Mary's Rapids: geology, ecology and impact of man.
- Displays in administration building and at various locations around site.

- Interpretive signs at historic features and along Atticamek Trail.
- Brochure, observation deck with telescope, summer interpreters.

Services and Facilities

- Site operated on a seasonal basis.
- Parking, wharfage, boat launching, picnicking, washrooms.
- Trail available for walking during summer; skiing in winter.

Visitation

- 400,000 land based visits in 1988–89.

Threats

- Environmental pollution from industrial plants located upwind.

Opportunities

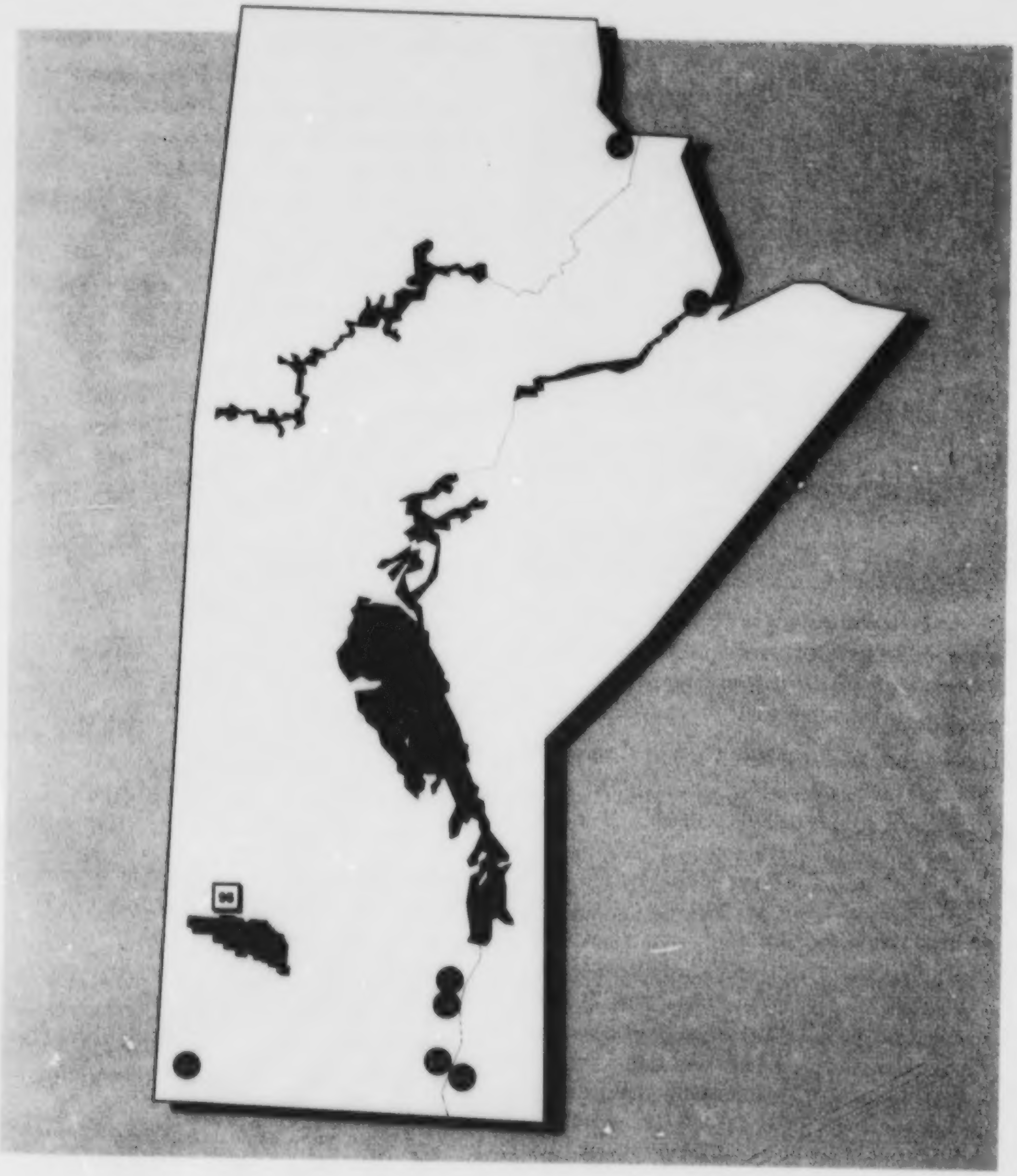
- To upgrade interpretative exhibits.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 3 projects and 95 volunteers for a total of 1400 hours in 1988–89.

Prairie and Northern Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



● Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site

36 Riding Mountain National Park

● York Factory National Historic Site

● Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site

● St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site

● Linear Mounds National Historic Site

● The Forks National Historic Site

● Riel House National Historic Site

Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Prince of Wales Fort in the imperial and commercial rivalry centred on Hudson Bay in the 18th century.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1920; acquired 1922.

Location/Access

Across the Churchill River from Churchill, Manitoba.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built between 1733 and 1771 by Hudson's Bay Company.
- Most elaborate example of stone fortification built in connection with fur trade in Canada.
- Major fur trading post and base for exploration to north and west.
- Captured and partially destroyed by French expedition under Comte de Lapérouse in 1782, subsequently abandoned.
- Fort partially restored/reconstructed in 1930s and 1950s; contains 40 original cannons.
- Subsurface remains both inside and outside fortifications.
- Site includes Sloop's Cove and Cape Merry Battery.

Condition of Resources

- Much of perimeter wall requires stabilization, some sections on verge of collapse.
- Ruins in interior of the fort in fair condition.
- Original guns corroding.
- Reproduction wooden gun carriages in fair to good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Two partially restored rooms in fort.
- Visitor Reception Centre with displays and small theatre located at Churchill.
- Interpretive themes focus on fort as major Hudson's Bay Company fortification, as example of lifestyle at Hudson Bay in 18th century, as base for exploration north and inland and as trading centre with natives.

Services and Facilities

- On-site interpretation between mid-June and mid-September.
- Visitor kiosk and picnic site at Cape Merry.
- Sloop's Cove not staffed but tour can be provided by prior arrangement through a tour operator.

Visitation

- 13,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Some sections of the escarpment walls on verge of collapse as a result of stone delamination; other sections suffer from accelerated deterioration.
- Corrosion of guns.
- Impact of all-terrain vehicles on trail.

Opportunities

- To improve on-site facilities and artifact display conditions.
- To enhance public knowledge of site and its role in Canadian history.

Riding Mountain National Park

Purpose

To represent the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateau Natural Region, and a portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region including the Manitoba escarpment.

Established

1933.

Location/Access

Southwestern Manitoba, in forest-agricultural transition zone approximately 225 km northwest of Winnipeg. Access by road from south and north on Highway 10, which becomes Riding Mountain Parkway through park. From east and west, the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 16 intersect Highway 10. Area 2,976 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Highland plateau formed by Manitoba Escarpment; rolling, forested hills, meadows, lakes, streams.
- Hardwood communities, rough fescue prairie.
- Habitats of north, east and west meet; prairie wildflowers yield to mixed deciduous woods which make way for highland evergreens.
- "Ecological Interface" resulting from meeting of 3 Natural Regions extremely uncommon.
- Small display herd of plains bison.
- Predominant mammals black bears, wolves, elk, moose, whitetail deer, beaver.
- Hibernation dens for red-sided garter snake; nesting habitat for Turkey Vulture and Great Grey Owl.
- Park "core area" of Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve.

Condition of Resources

- Manitoba Lowlands Region forms very small area of park land base.
- Major vegetation components fire dependent species; natural fire cycle out of balance.
- American marten and fisher extirpated prior to park formation.
- Park wolf population stable.

- Vegetation exhibits effects of pre and early park management practices (logging, grazing and haying), particularly in Clear Lake basin.

Presentation to the Public

- 7 major interpretive themes presented: The Manitoba Escarpment; Prairie pothole terrain; Conjunction of eastern, western and northern life forms; The boreal island; Remnant prairie grasslands; Glaciation; Island of wilderness in a sea of agriculture.
- National/global message presented: Park fits into World Conservation Strategy through status as core protected area within Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve.
- Interpretation provides over 25 types of media and program services in 6 program areas.
- High degree of visitor satisfaction.

Services and Facilities

- Convenient access, parking for recreational services, facilities throughout park.
- All washrooms, major facilities accessible to disabled persons.

Aerial View of Fort.

Baldy Lake

Cross-country Skiing.

Black Bear.

- In-park information available May to September-October at gates, Wasagaming Information facility, and Interpretive Centre.
- 6 vehicle accessible campgrounds provide 700 sites ranging from fully serviced to primitive.
- Campgrounds adjacent to park provide 134 sites.
- 297 hotel, motel, cabin units in Wasagaming and 109 units adjacent to park.
- Day use opportunities include hiking, golf, tennis, riding trails, fishing, boating, swimming, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing.

Visitation

- 390,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Use of Clear Lake approaching limit of carrying capacity.
- Limited landfill sites for park refuse.
- Major roads impact on wildlife; salting affects vegetation.
- Fertilizer and pesticides used in Wasagaming Service Centre and on golf course impacting on streams, water table.
- Hydroelectric transmission corridor fragments habitat.

External:

- Poaching, hunting pressure on wildlife populations along park boundaries.
- Resort development around park boundaries.
- Introduction of exotic plant species, noxious weeds from agricultural activities; ornamentals from cottage development.
- Wind blown agricultural chemicals having impact on park resources.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Increase research spending through Biosphere Reserve liaison.
- Emphasize and support recycling opportunities.
- Driver awareness program to reduce road kills.
- Develop alternatives to highway salt.
- Reduce use of fertilizers and pesticides, foster use of environmentally friendly products.
- Maintain high profile enforcement public education programs.
- Continue cooperation with Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Riding Mountain Regional Liaison Committee.
- Integrated regional management projects include federal-provincial bear study, beaver control agreement, ungulate management.

To enhance park purpose:

- More emphasis on shoulder season, year-round use of essential services, park extension programming.
- Encourage cooperating associations, volunteer involvement.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Riding Mountain Parks Plus People, Inc., established 1986. Association opened sales outlet in Wasagaming Interpretive Centre, 1989.

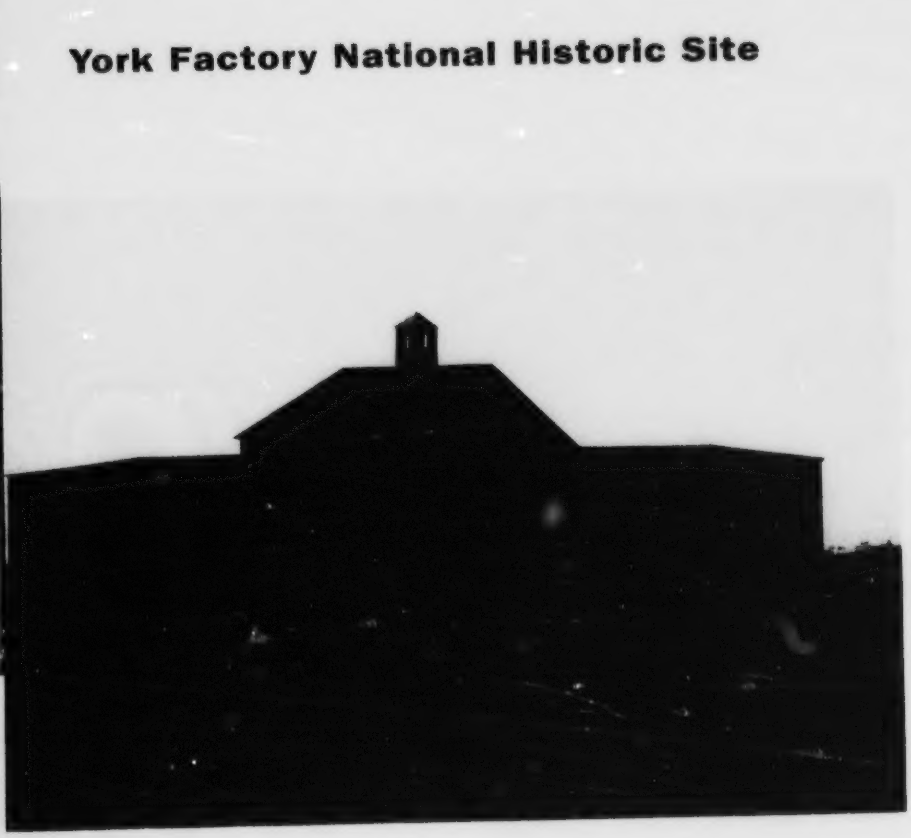
Volunteer program:

- Over 2000 hours of volunteer effort in 4 projects by 18 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With 25 surrounding municipalities, through Park Liaison Committee.
- With Biosphere Reserve Management Committee.
- With Wasagaming Chamber of Commerce.
- With Wasagaming Historical Association.
- With conservation organizations, regional planning boards, cottage and cabin owners associations.
- With numerous government departments for variety of resource management matters.
- With various police forces for law enforcement.

York Factory National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the role of one of the most important fur trade sites in Canadian history.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1936; acquired 1969.

Location/Access

On north bank of Hayes River, 8 km upstream from its mouth.

Heritage Values and Features

- Most important Hudson's Bay Company fur trade post in Western Canada.
- Last (1788) of series of posts established at mouths of Hayes and Nelson rivers, beginning in 1682.
- Area an important theatre of Anglo-French rivalry to 1714.
- York Boat derived its name from York Factory.
- Major distribution point for forwarding supplies to and collecting furs from chain of inland trading posts.
- Diminished in importance in 1850s and 1860s when superseded by Fort Garry.
- Finally closed in 1957.
- At peak, site contained over 50 buildings. Today depot building built in 1830s, early 20th century library, and remnants of 1838 powder magazine remain.
- Extensive archaeological remains.
- Collection of 3,000 items.

Condition of Resources

- Depot building, unoccupied since 1957, requires maintenance and stabilization to ensure preservation (scheduled to begin, 1991).
- Powder magazine, library require stabilization.
- Collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Identified themes deal with history and life of fort in fur trade and region.
- On-site guided walks offered between May and September.
- Off-site interpretation is provided in Churchill at Canadian Parks Service Visitor Reception Centre.

Visitation

- 210 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Deterioration of Depot building, powder magazine and library.
- Extensive subsurface remains of 19th century trading post and some remains of earlier 18th century fort threatened by ongoing riverbank erosion.

Opportunities

- To increase public awareness.

Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Lower Fort Garry as a major transportation and administrative centre in the nineteenth century fur trade.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1950; acquired 1951.

Location/Access

32 km north of Winnipeg and 6.5 km south of Selkirk on Highway 9.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built between 1831 and 1848.
- Major transportation centre for Hudson's Bay Company; residence for senior company officials such as George Simpson and Eden Colvile for brief periods.
- Social centre for Lower Red River Settlement.
- Site of signing of Treaty No. 1 with Ojibway and Swampy Cree people of Manitoba in 1871.
- Walls, bastions and buildings, many restored or reconstructed, compose largest assemblage of original fur trade structures in Canada.
- Extensive subsurface remains, most of which have been investigated archaeologically.
- Two collections: Canadian Parks Service—13,500 objects; Hudson's Bay Company—6,000 Indian, Inuit and European artifacts.

Condition of Resources

- Most buildings in good condition.
- Walls being reconstructed.
- Grounds are generally in good condition.
- Part of Canadian Parks Service collection requires conservation treatment.
- Hudson's Bay Company collection requires conservation treatment.

Depot at York Factory.

Animation at the Big House.

Winter Scene.

Animation at the Fur Loft.

Talking to the Blacksmith.

Presentation to the Public

- Six buildings fully restored and furnished; one other partly furnished.
- Interpretation focuses on development of Lower Fort Garry as transshipment depot and agricultural supply centre for Rupert's Land fur trade; as administrative headquarters and focal point for Lower Red River Settlement; and on evolution of fur trade architecture and landscape.
- 929 sq. m. Visitor Centre with extensive displays and amphitheatre.
- Ground interpretation of the industrial area.

Services and Facilities

- Paved parking lot and picnic areas outside Visito Centre. Information counter and food service in Centre.

Visitation

- 115,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Water infiltration and frost penetration in walls.
- Foundation problem in warehouse building.
- River and creekbank erosion.
- Intrusions on period atmosphere, e.g. modern housing development on east side of Red River, railway line and highway on the west side and noise of recreational motor boats.

Opportunities

- To interpret industrial and agricultural complexe within site.
- To provide adequate food services on site.
- To improve storage of period costumes and othe supplies.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Lower Fort Garry Volunteer Association, established 1985, operates gift shop, canteen, and ba oven.

Volunteer program:

- 434 volunteers contributed over 10,000 hours i 11 projects in 1988–89.

St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century Red River architecture.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1962; acquired 1976.

Location/Access

On west bank of Red River, about 25 km north of Winnipeg and 6 km southwest of Lower Fort Garry.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site consists of stone rectory, built between 1852 and 1854, and subsurface remains of earlier building complex, rectory annex, and smaller outbuildings.
- Rectory and nearby church, built 1845–49, established by Church of England's Church Missionary Society.
- Both excellent examples of Red River architecture of mid-19th century.

Condition of Resources

- Building in very good condition.
- Landscape around rectory restored to 1850s in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Main floor of rectory has exhibits which interpret Red River architecture, roles of Church Missionary Society and Church of England in settlement of Red River and Canadian West.
- Outdoor interpretive kiosk.

Services and Facilities

- Parking lot.
- Annex with washroom facilities.

Visitation

- 3,500 in 1988–89.

Opportunities

- To improve interpretive displays.
- To increase visitation, given proximity to Winnipeg.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- With St. Andrew's Anglican Church, contracted for site operation.

Riel House National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Métis leader Louis Riel in the development of western Canada at a site associated with his family.

Established

Acquired 1969; designated nationally significant 1976.

Location/Access

330 River Road, St. Vital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Heritage Values and Features

- Louis Riel (1844–1885) played major role in history of western Canada, in formation of province of Manitoba, as a leader of the Métis, and in two North-West rebellions.
- House built by kinsman; occupied by mother, brother and descendants until 1969.
- Following Riel's execution for his part in North-West Rebellion of 1885, his body lay in state here prior to burial at St. Boniface Cathedral.
- Riel's wife and two children lived in house for period after the North-West Rebellion.
- House, a Red River frame building typical of homes of prosperous Métis, restored to 1886 appearance.
- Minor subsurface remains of landscape features; little is left of original farmstead features.
- Collection of 1,000 artifacts, 20% site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- House and grounds restored in 1979–81; generally in good condition.
- Artifact collection in generally good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- House restored, furnished and landscaped to appearance in spring of 1886, 6 months after Riel's death. Upper floor not accessible to public.
- Interpretive themes: Red River Métis community in which Riel and Lagimodiére families were important; Conditions in that community which resulted in Riel's first coming to prominence; Process leading to creation of province of Manitoba.

- Outdoor display interprets history of Riel family and Métis society.
- Winter interpretive extension program offered to schools.

Services and Facilities

- House open to public from May to September.
- Public washrooms.
- Contemporary zone includes access to parking.

Visitation

- 8,300 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Adjacent housing subdivision threatens view.
- Limited services available in off-season.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- With the Société historique de Saint-Boniface to operate site, provide services and interpretation by staff in costume.

Front of the Rectory.

Visitors at the Rectory.

Garden and House.

Linear Mounds National Historic Site

Traces of the Woodland Period.

Looking over Archaeological Excavation.

Purpose

To commemorate a site occupied by aboriginal peoples during the late Woodland period, some 800–1000 years ago.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1973; acquired 1978.

Location/Access

Souris River Valley near Melita, Manitoba; 16 km north of the Canada-United States border.

Heritage Values and Features

- 16-hectare site encloses 2 earth mounds dating from approximately 1000 to 1200 A.D.
- One mound about 198 m long, 6 m wide and 38 cm high; other is about 152 m long, 3 m wide and 25 to 38 cm high.
- Both have slightly higher, circular mounds at either end.
- Mounds known to contain at least 1 burial site.
- Mounds of this type relatively common in south-western Manitoba; these 2 are among the most spectacular and best preserved.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological resources are basically undisturbed.

Presentation to the Public

- No on-site presentation.
- Interpretation will focus on burial practices associated with Woodland culture and relationship of these mounds to other mounds found to south and east.

Services and Facilities

- None.
- Site administered from Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site.

Threats

- Some danger from local pot hunting.

The Forks National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, a site intimately associated with native history, and with trade, transportation and settlement in the Canadian West.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1974; acquired 1987.

Location/Access

Downtown Winnipeg, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

Heritage Values and Features

- Traditional stopping place for aboriginal peoples.
- Site of La Vérendrye's Fort Rouge and later fur trade posts.
- Focus for early European settlement in the West.
- Nucleus of city of Winnipeg, hub of road and rail transportation.
- Site of many events associated with struggle for provincial status for Manitoba.
- Site consists of 5.5 hectares of land along the Red River from Provencher Bridge to the mouth of the Assiniboine River.
- Contains extensive subsurface archaeological remains of pre-contact, contact and fur trade periods (cellar pits, chimney piles, stockade outline), and remains of immigration sheds and structures related to the railway and the development of Winnipeg.

Condition of Resources

- Stable.
- Site stratified because of frequent flooding.

Presentation to the Public

- Central theme: The Red-Assiniboine Junction and the transformation of the Canadian West, supported by subthemes dealing with native cultures and trade, the French-Indian contact period, fur trade rivalries, emergence of a settlement centre, struggle for provincial status, growth of Winnipeg, advent of the railway, and immigrant experience.

- Major interpretive area at junction of the rivers depicts historical themes for the Forks.

Services and Facilities

- Multi-use open space areas for programmed festivities, events and activities.
- Orientation area for visitor information.
- Amphitheatre for dramatic reenactments of historic events.
- Formal promenade along river edge for large gatherings, historical reenactments and observation of river-oriented activities.

Visitation

- Opened 1989, estimated at 50,000 plus.

Threats

- Vandalism.

Opportunities

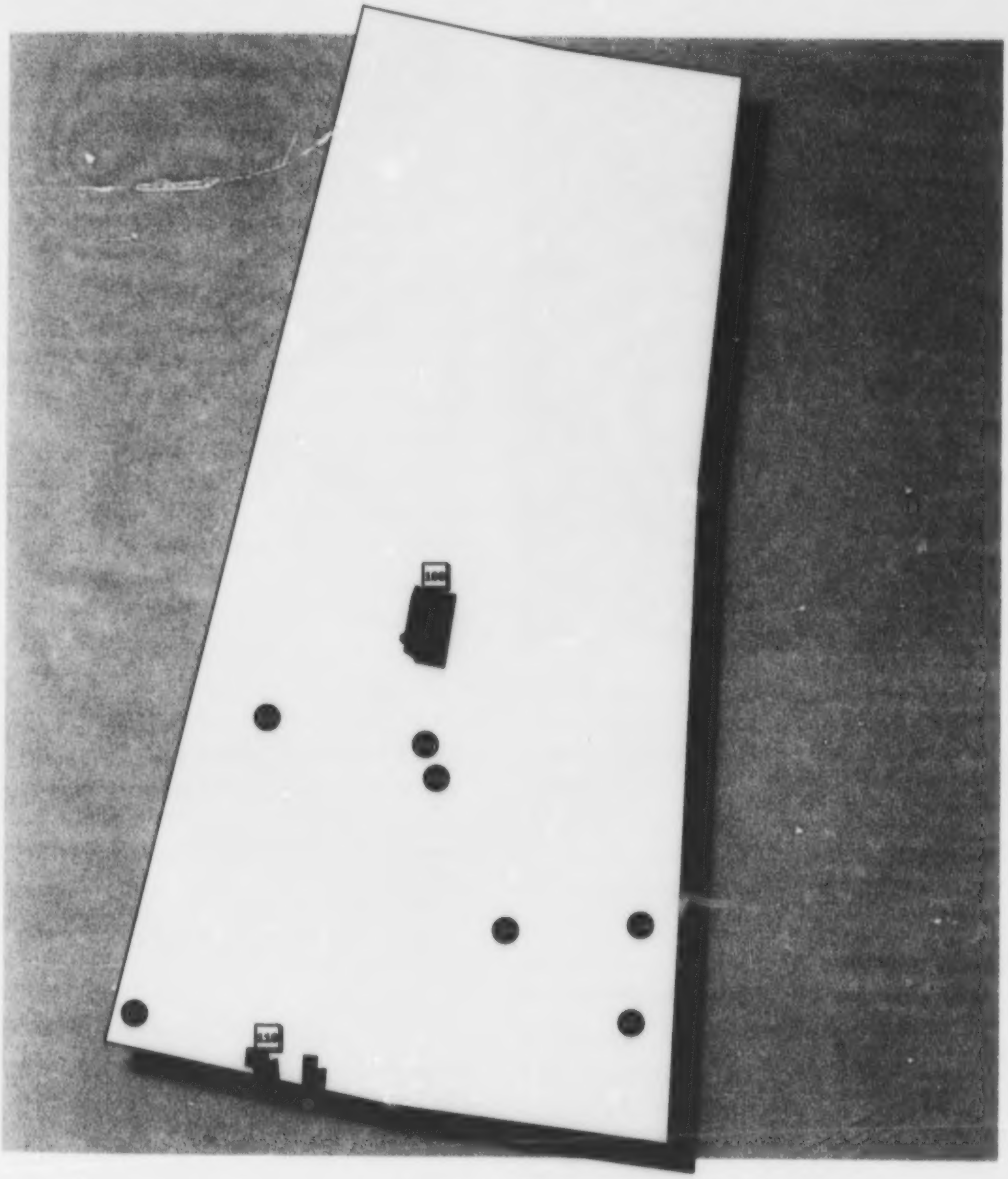
- To implement approved management plan, particularly as relates to presentation of site.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- With Manitoba Ministry of Culture, Heritage and Recreation and the Forks Renewal Corporation for pilot public archaeology program.

Prairie and Northern Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



- ● Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site
- ● Fort Battleford National Historic Site
- ● Batoche National Historic Site
- ● Fort Walsh National Historic Site
- 106 Prince Albert National Park
- ● Fort Espérance National Historic Site
- ● Fort Pelly National Historic Site
- ● Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site
- 116 Grasslands National Park

Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site

Site of Battle.

Site of Battle.

Fort and Palisade.

Purpose

To commemorate the Battle of Fish Creek, one of the engagements of the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

Established

Acquired 1916; designated nationally significant 1923.

Location/Access

About 64 km northeast of Saskatoon on east bank of South Saskatchewan River.

- Battle ended in stalemate, but Métis forces delayed Canadian advance for 2 weeks until reinforcements arrived.
- Site includes battlefield, presumed camp of Canadian forces and gravesite of 3 soldiers who died during battle.
- Principal resources are earthworks and buried artifacts relating to battle.

Condition of Resources

- Time and elements have eroded most visual evidence of earthworks.

Presentation to the Public

- No interpretive program.
- Cairn at Middleton's camp.

Services and Facilities

- Pit toilets and picnic area.
- Small parking area.

Opportunities

- To interpret site through brochure or driving tour.
- To improve visitor facilities.
- To improve accessibility during wet weather.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site of battle between Métis and government forces, 24 April 1885.
- One of engagements that culminated in Battle of Batoche.
- Métis led by Gabriel Dumont, Canadians by Major-General Frederick Middleton.

Fort Battleford National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Battleford in the history of the Canadian west.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1951.

Location/Access

Battleford, Saskatchewan, about 153 km northwest of Saskatoon.

Heritage Values and Features

- Established as divisional headquarters for North-West Mounted Police in 1876 when capital of Northwest Territories was moved to Battleford.
- Important administrative centre for native affairs (Treaty No.6).
- Refuge for several hundred people during rebellion of 1885, and base of operations for engagements at Cut Knife Hill and Fort Pitt.
- Post abandoned 1924.
- Site consists of 5 restored buildings, dating from 1870s and 1880s: Commanding Officer's Residence; Officers' Quarters; Sick Horse Stable; Guard Room; Barracks Number Five; reconstructed stockade; period landscape features; extensive archaeological vestiges and collection of 2,200 objects.

Condition of Resources

- Restored buildings in relatively good condition.
- Collection requires immediate conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Restored buildings are furnished and open to public.
- Visitor Reception Centre provides literature, displays artifacts.
- Centre also contains 20 seat theatre.
- Guided tours available during visitor season.

- Interpretation deals with Native people, Territorial administration and law enforcement on the northern plains; Social and economic life at Fort Battleford; Late Victorian building in Western Canada.

Services and Facilities

- Parking and washrooms adjacent to administration building.
- Library.

Visitation

- 31,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Deterioration of base of walls, Sick Horse Stable.
- Residential zoning immediately to west of fort allows for inappropriate adjacent land use.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Midland Battalion reenacts the 1885 militia camp and performs marching and firearm drills annually.

Batoche National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate events comprising and surrounding the Battle of Batoche, the most important battle of the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1952.

Location/Access

About 88 km northeast of Saskatoon on east bank of South Saskatchewan River.

Heritage Values and Features

- Centre of Métis settlement on South Saskatchewan River and most important site associated with North-West Rebellion of 1885.
- Site of Battle of Batoche, 9–12 May 1885, where Métis forces were defeated by Canadian troops.
- Strong associations with important historical figures such as Louis Riel, Gabriel Dumont, Xavier Letendre and General Frederick Middleton.
- Significant symbolic importance for Métis and for Canadian sovereignty.
- Batoche village centre of Métis activity and culture for 20 years after uprising.
- Batoche site includes church, rectory, farmhouse, stabilized outbuildings; site of village and battlefield, including Métis rifle pits and General Middleton's camp.
- Artifact collection of 2,450 objects, 50% site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Rifle pits and military earthworks fragile; visitor circulation controlled in these areas.
- Archaeological remains consolidated and/or backfilled.
- Church and rectory in very good condition.
- Caron house in poor condition; scheduled for stabilization, 1991–92.
- Artifact collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Visitor Reception Centre with exhibit and audiovisual program on North-West Rebellion and Métis Society and Economy (1860–1900).
- Fully restored church and rectory open to visitors. Remains of village, Carlton Trail, ferry crossing and Zareba (type of military encampment) interpreted with ground signage and on-site exhibits.
- Excavated Métis rifle pit.

Services and Facilities

- Parking, information, washrooms, refreshments and picnic area at Visitor Reception Centre.
- Souvenirs and publications available at gift shop.

Visitation

- 36,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Decay of Caron House.
- Visitor use, rodents and vegetation threaten rifle pits and Zareba encampment.
- Prairie fires.

Opportunities

- To improve presentation of East Village.
- To improve environmental controls in church.

Fort Walsh National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Walsh in establishing Canadian control in the North West following the 1873 Cypress Hills Massacre.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1924; acquired 1968.

Location/Access

55 km southwest of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.

Heritage Values and Features

- Established by North-West Mounted Police 1875 in "Whoop-Up Country" after massacre of 20–30 Assiniboines by whiskey traders (Cypress Hills Massacre).
- Headquarters of NWMP, 1878–1882.
- Instrumental in ending whiskey trade and establishing Canadian sovereignty on southern plains.
- Fort played key role in government-Plains Indian relations in 1870s and 80s, during period when most area tribes were settled on reserves.
- Associated with James Walsh, Sitting Bull, Foremost Man, Piapot and Big Bear.
- Dismantled and abandoned 1883.
- RCMP established remount ranch to breed horses in 1940s. To evoke historical associations many structures "reconstructed".
- 648 hectare site includes archaeological vestiges of original fort, townsite, Soloman's and Farwell's trading posts, and native sites. 11 buildings partially reconstructed in fort; Soloman's and Farwell's reconstructed.
- Collection of 3,000 artifacts; few site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Buildings, reconstructed in 1940s rotting.
- Palisade in good condition.
- Part of collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Reconstructed: Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, Workshop, Stable, and Commissioner's Residence open to public.
- Interpretation of roles and lives of NWMP.
- Visitor Reception Centre interprets native theme.
- Theatre; posted guides; limited ground interpretation at Townsite; period animation.
- Farwell's Trading Post restored and furnished to 1873 period.
- Special programming for school groups.

Services and Facilities

- Open mid-May to Thanksgiving.
- Food concession area, first aid room, washrooms and information counter.
- Bus service between Visitor Reception Centre, Fort Walsh, Farwell's Trading Post and picnic site.

Visitation

- 25,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Riverbank erosion threatens archaeological resources.
- Vehicular traffic through townsite.
- Insects, rodents and lack of environmental control threaten artifact collection.
- Water penetration rotting logs.

Opportunities

- To research pre-contact native sites.
- To improve access to Farwell's post in inclement weather.
- To improve interpretation of native people theme.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- With 2 neighbouring provincial parks.
- With Museums Association of Saskatchewan.
- With Maple Creek Chamber of Commerce.
- Part of "good neighbour" cooperative fire supression program in region.

Cemetery.

Church and Rectory.

Animation.

Prince Albert National Park

Beaver Lodge.

Canoe Route.

Beaver.

Purpose

To represent the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateaux.

Established

1927.

Location/Access

Central Saskatchewan, approximately 75 km north of Prince Albert via Highway 2. Highways 263 and 264 extend from Highway 2 to park community of Waskesiu. Highway 240 traverses southernmost area of park. Area 3,875 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Aspen parkland, boreal plains with islands of fescue grasslands (about 1/3 of Canada's remaining natural fescue) on southern edge of boreal forest.
- Plants, animals representative of grasslands, parklands, mixed forest, boreal forest. Badger, ground squirrel, otter, lynx, wolverine, elk, moose, deer, black bear.
- Small herd of woodland caribou.
- 1 of 2 free-roaming herds of bison in Canada.
- Wolf denning areas.
- 2nd largest and only fully protected nesting colony of White Pelican in Canada.
- 235 species of birds recorded.
- Grey Owl's cabin, grave site.

Condition of Resources

- Natural fire cycle out of balance due to fire suppression.
- Overabundance of mature forest communities.
- Potential for loss of woodland caribou species through habitat changes, hunting pressure outside of park; reduced populations of elk, low numbers of marten.
- Overfishing, manipulation of water levels have caused major declines in walleye, lake trout populations.
- Predator-prey ratio appears to be good.

Presentation to the Public

- 5 major interpretive themes: Boreal wilderness values; The biological, historical and cultural transition from southern to northern Canada; Landscapes of the Southern Boreal Plains; Presentation of special heritage resources (e.g. White Pelican colony, fescue grassland, free- roaming bison); Grey Owl.
- National/global messages presented: Climatic change. Others will be added as resources become available.
- Variety of interpretive activities offered daily. Personal program emphasized during summer season.
- Interpretive events effective, well-attended. Limited resources affect quality of events, delivery of national and global messages.
- Educational kit out of date, extension program limited.

Services and Facilities

- Most services, facilities located in southern half of park adjacent to roads, or within community of Waskesiu. Other services and facilities accessible by boat from marina, Kingsmere portage, Narrows.
- Some facilities retrofitted to permit access by disabled persons.
- Several buildings recognized by Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office.
- Information centre centrally located in Waskesiu. Tourist information also available adjacent to park at Northside and Christopher Lake.
- 6 vehicle accessible campgrounds provide 510 sites ranging from fully-serviced to primitive.
- 48 backcountry campsites adjacent to major lakes.
- 335 fixed-roof units within Waskesiu.
- Other roofed accommodation available outside park and within 50 km of Waskesiu at McPhee, Anglin, Christopher and Emma lakes.
- Several day use areas offer hiking, canoeing, sailing, wind surfing, boating, horseback riding, tennis, golf, swimming, beaches, lawn bowling.

Visitation

- 170,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Encroachment of woody vegetation on fescue grasslands, consequent habitat loss.
- Sport fishing and water level manipulation for recreational purposes threaten aquatic resources.
- High natural fuel buildup threatens facilities, neighbouring lands if major forest fires occur.

External:

- Transboundary movement of wildlife resulting in population declines within park.
- Lack of buffer area around north end of Lavallée Lake pelican nesting area.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Develop fire and vegetation management strategy.
- Undertake caribou research program.
- Implement area resource management strategy.
- Develop joint strategies with province to manage transboundary issues.
- Implement Aquatic Resource Management Plan.

To enhance park purpose:

- Pursue marketing initiative, including work with Lakescapes Saskatchewan.
- Develop cooperative research projects with private, public sectors, universities.
- Improve information and interpretation services.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Prince Albert National Park, established 1984. Released new history of park, as a co-publishing venture with Canadian Parks Service.

Volunteer program:

- 1732 hours of volunteer effort in 14 projects by 66 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With Province of Saskatchewan for integrated forest management.
- With Lakescapes Saskatchewan.
- With Saskatchewan Department of Tourism.
- With University of Saskatchewan.
- With Inland Waters Directorate, Environment Canada.
- With Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada.

Fort Espérance National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Espérance as a provision post in the western fur trade.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1944; acquired 1962.

Location/Access

In Qu'Appelle valley between Rocanville and Spy Hill, Saskatchewan.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site includes remains of Forts Espérance I (1787–ca.1810) and II (1816–1819).
- Chief pemmican provision posts for North West Company's Assiniboine River District.
- Region was centre of competition with rival fur trade (XY and Hudson's Bay) companies.
- Subsurface remains cellar pits, chimney piles and stockade outline.

Condition of Resources

- Part of site ploughed; condition stable.

Presentation to the Public

- Both posts marked by symbolic monuments: bronze bison head, and beaver hide, marked with pictographs.

Services and Facilities

- Site open year-round.
- Picnic tables and earth pit toilets available.

Threats

- Vandalism.

Opportunities

- Transfer surplus land to local municipality to develop as modest picnic area.
- Prevent vehicle access and provide short trail for access to site.

Symbolic Monument.

Site of the Fort.

The Homestead.

Fort Pelly National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Pelly II as a provision post in the western fur trade.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1953, acquired 1957.

Location/Access

Off Highway 8 near Pelly, Saskatchewan.

Heritage Values and Features

- Built in 1856. Last of a series of fur trade posts at Assiniboine Elbow dating back to 1793.
- Served as headquarters of Hudson's Bay Company's Swan River District for almost 50 years.
- Important source of pemmican in latter half of 19th century.
- Abandoned at beginning of 20th century.
- Site consists of archaeological remains: cellar pits, chimney piles, stockade outline and cemetery.

Condition of Resources

- Basically undisturbed.

Presentation to the Public

- Ground interpretation signs at sites of various structures.

Services and Facilities

- Trail.

Opportunities

- Install directional signage.
- Improve monitoring of condition of site.

Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate William Richard Motherwell (1860–1943), a prominent western farmer, promoter of scientific agriculture and politician, and the farmstead which he established.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1966; acquired 1968.

Location/Access

South of Abernethy, Saskatchewan, approximately 97 km east of Regina.

Heritage Values and Features

- W.R. Motherwell was co-founder of Territorial Grain Growers'Association (1901); Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture (1905–1918); Federal Minister of Agriculture (1922–25, 1926–30).
- Noted advocate of scientific agriculture.
- Homestead established 1882, later called Lanark Place by Motherwell.
- Significant cultural landscape, illustrating principles and practices of scientific agriculture and adaptation of Ontario farmstead to Prairies.
- Site consists of house, barn, other farm buildings and structures, and period landscape.
- Collection of 3000 objects, 25% site-specific.

Condition of Resource

- Buildings in good condition.
- Some garden areas incomplete due to interim placement of visitor parking.
- In general, cultural landscape in good condition.
- Collection in very good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Restored buildings and landscape.
- Interpretive program includes tours, special events, animals and animation activities dealing with themes relating to W.R. Motherwell, his career and influence on development of scientific agriculture in western Canada.

Services and Facilities

- Open mid-May to Thanksgiving.

Visitation

- 10,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Extreme heat and dryness coupled with wind create maintenance problems.
- Heavy use causing deterioration of house.
- Recent drought killed some period landscape vegetation.

Opportunities

- To animate and demonstrate scientific agriculture.
- To improve reception and picnic facilities.
- To improve signage.
- To change location of parking.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of the Motherwell Homestead, established in 1985, raises money through sales to assist the site.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With Melville Convention and Tourism Board to promote site and district as tourism destination.
- With Abernethy Tourism Committee to help develop local tourism industry.
- With Museums Association of Saskatchewan network to pool marketing resources.

Grasslands National Park

Purpose

To represent the Prairie Grasslands Natural Region.

Established

Authorized by 1981 federal-provincial agreement; proclamation pending.

Location/Access

Southwestern Saskatchewan between towns of Val Marie and Killdeer along Saskatchewan-Montana border. Park comprised of 2 components (east and west blocks) 27 km apart as the crow flies, 150 km apart by provincial highway. 125 km south of Swift Current; accessible by several provincial highways from Trans-Canada Highway. Vehicular access from local communities to periphery of park by gravel road only in good weather. Can be reached by travelling 14.4 km east from Val Marie on Highway 18, then turning south and travelling 2.4 km to reach north boundary of acquired lands. Area 907 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- "Badlands" created by water and wind erosion.
- Glacial landscape, knob and kettle features, melt channels and ice block depressions.
- Dinosaur fossil remains.
- Canadian mixed-grass prairie.
- Spear, wheat, blue grama grasses; rare prairie flora.
- Colonies of blacktail prairie dogs, antelope, mule and whitetail deer, coyote, bob cat.
- Sage Grouse, Ferruginous Hawk, Burrowing Owl.
- Teepee rings, lithics, buffalo jumps, medicine wheels.

Condition of Resources

- Area purchased to date and many of lands yet to be acquired have had significant modification of natural vegetation.
- Park requires restoration of prairie ecosystem after absence of such traditional natural factors as grazing bison, natural fire cycle, extirpated wildlife.

Presentation to the Public

- Park themes being developed; will include: Mixed-grass prairie ecosystem and adaptations of plants, animals and man; Effects of climate on geologic features; Prehistoric use and evidence of human activities to present time.
- National message: Grasslands the first National Park in North America to preserve a remnant of mixed prairie grassland that once covered large areas of North America.
- Interpretive program being developed. Will include in-park, local, regional programs and services.

Indian Tepee Rings.

Prairie.

Richardson's Ground Squirrel

Services and Facilities

- Park Information and Administration building in Val Marie completed, 1989. Maps, information, accessible washrooms available.
- No accommodation in park; accommodation available in local communities.
- At present, no on-site facilities; unserviced backcountry camping permitted.

Visitation

- Not known.

Threats

Internal:

- Agricultural practices (farming, fencing and grazing) have changed vegetation patterns, abundance, distribution.
- Absence of natural fire cycle.
- Introduced exotic species have displaced native species.

External:

- Water control devices on Frenchman River affect natural flows in park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- As lands are assembled, areas will be restored to mixed-grass prairie.
- Park Conservation Plan being prepared to identify, priorize resource management problems.

To enhance park purpose:

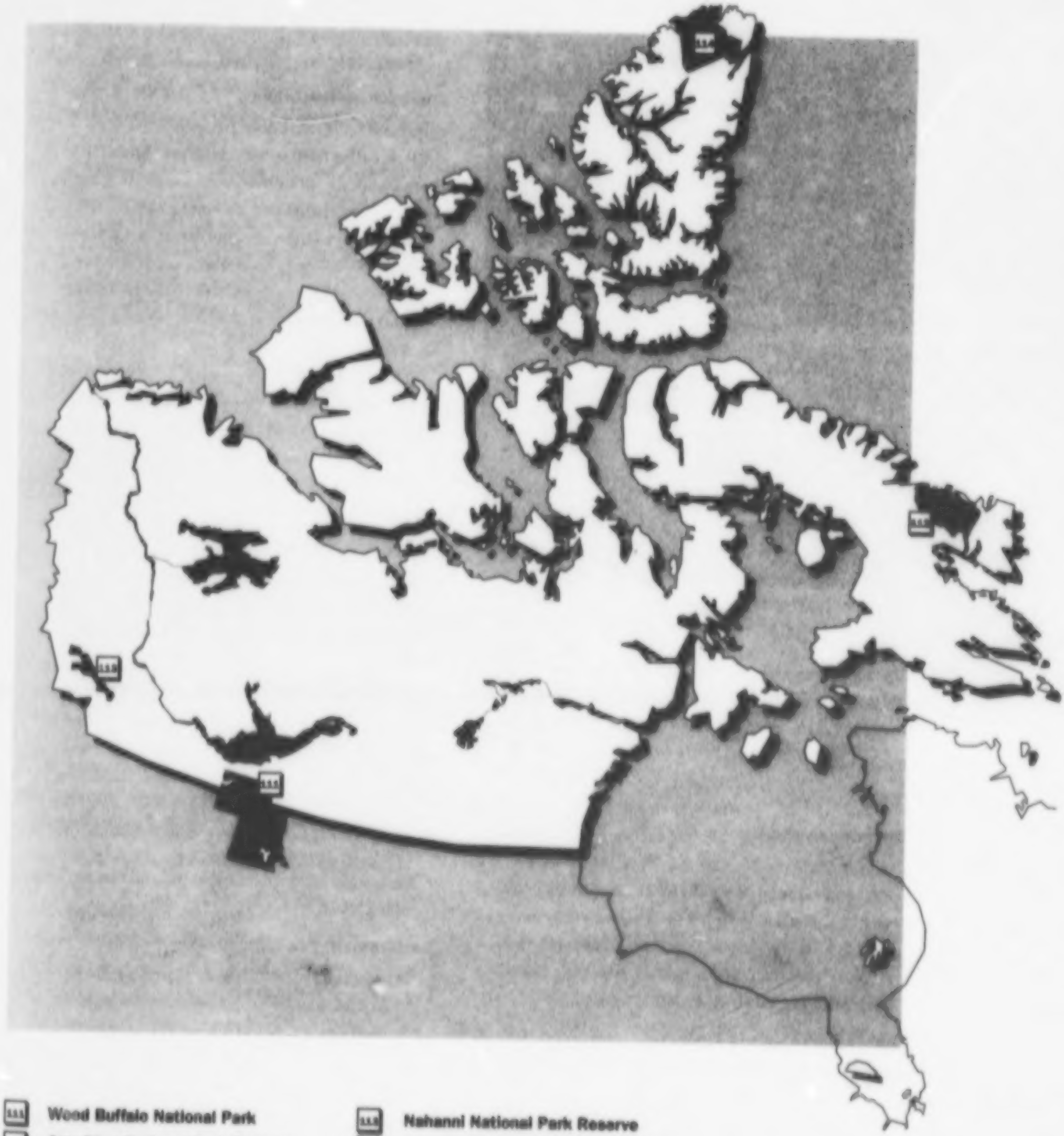
- Management strategies being developed.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- Ecosystem Advisory Committee is proposed.
- With Nature Conservancy of Canada in major national fundraising effort to raise money to buy adjacent land for addition to park reserve.
- With Province of Saskatchewan to manage main watercourse through park.

Prairie and Northern Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



Wood Buffalo National Park

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve

Nahanni National Park Reserve

Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve

Wood Buffalo National Park

Purpose

To represent the Northern Boreal Plains Natural Region, small portions of the Southern Boreal Plains and the Northwestern Boreal Uplands.

Established

1922.

Location/Access

Astride Alberta-Northwest Territories boundary south of Great Slave Lake. Accessible from Mackenzie Highway system (Highway 35) and airports at Fort Smith and Fort Chipewyan. Highway 5 traverses northern part of park, links Fort Smith to Mackenzie Highway. Area 44,807 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site; Canada's largest park.
- Major herd of Woods, Plains and hybrid bison.
- Boreal plains with meandering streams, shallow lakes, bogs, sinkholes, large gypsum cliffs.
- Peace-Athabasca Rivers freshwater delta designated RAMSAR wetland of international importance.
- Boreal salt plains.
- Whooping Crane nesting area.

Condition of Resources

- Natural fire cycle out of balance.
- Bison suffer from tuberculosis and brucellosis which, along with other factors including habitat change, predation and drowning, appear to have reduced population to approximately 4,200 animals.
- Park includes only known nesting ground of endangered Whooping Crane. Protection has raised population to approximately 29 active nesting pairs.
- Upstream dams have negatively affected species composition, hydrological regime, heritage values of Peace-Athabasca Delta.
- Size, relative isolation and wilderness character of park have helped mitigate negative environmental impacts.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes include: Bison; Whooping Cranes; Salt plains; People of the Boreal Plains; Physiography of Northern Boreal Plains.
- National/global messages include: Park a UNESCO World Heritage Site; Survival of endangered species.
- Interpretation provided at Visitor Reception Centre in Fort Smith (Audio-visual show, displays and exhibits) and through guided walks, interpretive talks, special events.
- Extension programs offered in local communities and schools.

Services and Facilities

- Main services and facilities accessible by road.
- Most facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Aircraft, boat, dogsled access to interior areas of park.
- Hiking, cross-country ski trail network.

- Information provided at Visitor Reception Centre, through publications (e.g. Park brochure, checklists and handouts, correspondence).
- Serviced campground at Pine Lake provides 36 sites.
- Group camp offers roofed accommodation for 50 persons.
- Backcountry camping sites.
- Hotels available in Fort Smith, Fort Chipewyan.
- Outfitters' camps.
- Pine Lake Day Use Area offers picnicking with BBQs, kitchen shelter, washrooms, swimming beach, hiking trails, road side pulloffs.

Visitation

- 6,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Wildlife threatened by introduced diseases; bison especially threatened by brucellosis and tuberculosis.
- Commercial timber harvest.
- Traditional harvest of wildlife, especially moose.

External:

- Increasing development in adjacent areas, concerns over diseased bison, harmful effects of upstream dams and industrial developments (e.g. oil sands plants, pulp mills) increasingly threaten to alter park ecosystem.
- Hydroelectric project developments on rivers feeding or fed by the Peace-Athabasca River System.
- Athabasca River pollution.
- Community development at Garden River and Peace Point.
- Commercial timber harvest.
- Poaching, especially bison, Peregrine Falcon chicks.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Special management projects include: management of traditional resource harvesting; Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO) panel on Alberta Pacific Pulp Mill project.
- Apply Environmental Assessment Review Process to upstream developments to protect park water quality, quantity; minimize airborne pollutants.
- Negotiate reduced impact of commercial timber lease (expires 2001).
- Negotiate settlement of land claims.

To enhance park purpose:

- Expand marketing and extension programs to build awareness.
- Increase liaison with private sector tourism; create cooperating associations to supplement programming, services.
- Develop program on future of park bison herd, based upon 1990 FEARO panel recommendations.
- Establish Squirrel Sunrise Management Board following settlement of Dene/Métis comprehensive land claim.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 312 hours of volunteer effort in 7 projects by 35 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With Fort Chipewyan Wildlife Management Advisory Board.
- With Northwest Territories Department of Lands and Forests and Alberta Forest Service for forest fire suppression.
- With Northwest Territories Department of Highways for road maintenance.
- With Northwest Territories and Alberta to share resource harvesting data.
- With various agencies for Cooperative Peregrine Falcon Management Plan.
- With Inland Waters Directorate of Environment Canada.
- With Hunters and Trappers Group leaders for trapping control.

Peace-Athabaska Delta.

Whooping Crane.

Bison

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve

Overlord Entrance.

Hiking the High Country.

Mount Asgard.

Purpose

To represent the Canadian Shield's northern extremity and the Northern Davis Natural Region.

Established

1972 (as Baffin Island National Park); renamed Auyuittuq (The Land that does not melt) National Park Reserve, 1974.

Location/Access

Almost entirely within Arctic Circle on northern shore of Baffin Island's Cumberland Peninsula. Access to adjacent communities Pangnirtung and Broughton Island by scheduled aircraft. Area 19,600 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Rugged mountain tundra park dominated by perpetual Penny Ice Cap, active glaciers, deep valleys, spectacular fiords.
- Sparse tundra vegetation includes heather, Arctic poppy.
- 12 species of mammals, including lemmings, Arctic hare and fox.
- About 40 bird species, including Ptarmigan, Eider Duck, Glaucous Gull, Snowy Owl, Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon.

Condition of Resources

- Park ecosystem unique in Eastern Arctic.
- Isolation, limited development, no incompatible activities on adjacent lands minimize impacts on majority of park's ecosystems.

Presentation to the Public

- 3 major interpretive themes: Arctic wilderness; History of the eastern Arctic and the Inuit cultural tradition; Origins of the landscape: glacial and geomorphological history.
- National messages include Inuit history, lifestyle and adaptation; The Penny Ice Cap, an ice age remnant.
- Interpretation provided at Visitor Reception Centre, through brochures, guide book.

Services and Facilities

- Access by private outfitters' boat, snowmobile, hiking, cross-country skiing.
- No means of access for disabled visitors.
- Hiking trail along Akshayuk Pass main travel route through park.
- Information package for prospective visitors.
- Travel literature distributed by Travel Arctic, commercial travel companies.
- 3 designated camping sites; random camping permitted.
- Fixed-roof emergency shelters.
- Hotel, lodges in adjacent communities.
- Picnic area at Overlord park entrance.

Visitation

- 410 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Visitors in Akshayuk Pass causing negative impacts on sensitive environment.
- Possible unauthorized visits to archaeological sites.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Park management plan developing ways to disperse visitor use, monitor archaeological sites.

To enhance park purpose:

- Develop new Visitor Reception Centre to provide better interpretation.
- Develop new guide book.
- Produce films, videos, extension media.

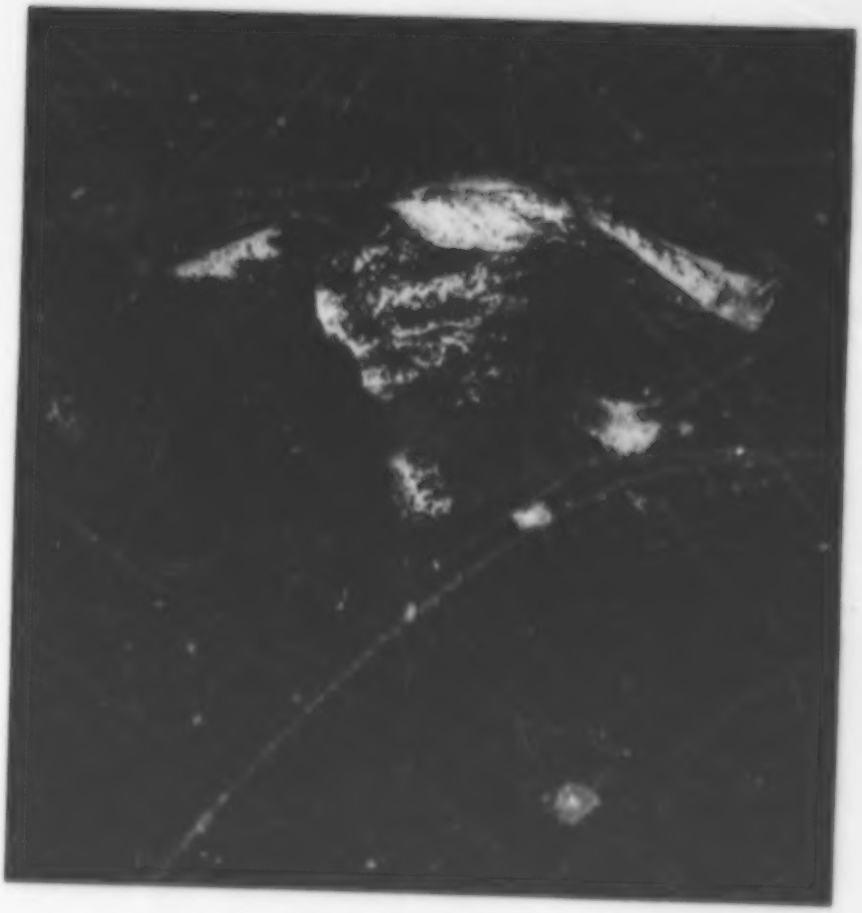
Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 206 hours of volunteer effort in 2 projects by 3 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Many partnership arrangements exist with local community, tourism organizations, local business.
- With government of Northwest Territories in various fields.



Nahanni National Park Reserve

Purpose

To represent the Mackenzie Mountains Natural Region.

Established

1976.

Location/Access

Southwest corner of the Northwest Territories, centered along South Nahanni and Flat Rivers. Access limited to non-motorized watercraft and aircraft; no roads within park boundary. Chartered float planes usual mode of access. Liard Highway from Fort Nelson to Mackenzie Highway provides road access to within 64 km of eastern park boundary. Area 4,766 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Turbulent rivers, rugged mountains, caves, canyons, hot sulphur springs.
- 320 km of South Nahanni River, passing through 4 canyons, whirlpools, rapids, with portage of Virginia Falls (100-metre fall); terraced tufa (calcium carbonate) deposits, cave systems.
- Sensitive or endangered wildlife species include Dall's sheep, barren land grizzly bears, Trumpeter Swans, mountain goats, Peregrine Falcons, wood bison, wolverine; 120 bird species identified.

Condition of Resources

- While 80% of themes typifying park's Natural Region represented, park requires boundary adjustments to increase this representation, include more complete ecosystem processes.
- Populations threatened by hunting pressures from outside park, particularly for Dall's sheep.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes: Formation and geomorphology of the South Nahanni River corridor; Ecology of the Mackenzie Mountains; Man in the Nahanni wilderness; Meaning and management of wilderness.
- National/global messages presented: South Nahanni River — a Canadian Heritage River; Entire park a World Heritage Site.
- Interpretation and extension activities limited. Personal reception, films, videos, information available in Fort Simpson.
- Programs offered well received; demand exists for expanded services.

Services and Facilities

- Public access restricted to aircraft or non-motorized boats.
- Two designated landing spots: Rabbitkettle Lake and Virginia Falls.
- Motorized access permitted only for park operational purposes or by land claim beneficiaries participating in traditional activities.
- Variety of information pamphlets available.
- Need exists for quality river guide book.
- 3 formalized camping areas.
- All other camping random, low-impact.
- Camping facilities available outside park at Blackstone Territorial Park, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte.
- Only day use area at Virginia Falls; facilities include: float plane dock, helicopter pad, privies, trails, boardwalks to viewing promontories.

Visitation

- 1,300 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Visitor pressure on river and fishing resources.
- Visitor pressure on sensitive environments, heavily visited areas such as tufa mounds, Virginia Falls.

External:

- Threat to water quality from mining interests in watersheds of South Nahanni and Flat Rivers (mines currently inactive).

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Prepare backcountry management plan to distribute and control visitor use.
- Collect creel census data and develop management strategies as required.

To enhance park purpose:

- Potential exists to enlarge park, increase Mackenzie Mountain Natural Region representation.
- Park expansion would provide a greater degree of control over watersheds.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 1,200 hours of effort in 4 projects by 10 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With Inland Waters Directorate, Environment Canada.
- With Northwest Territories Government for fire suppression and fire training.

Virginia Falls.

Above Virginia Falls.

Virginia Falls.

Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve

Purpose

To represent the Eastern High Arctic Natural Region and a portion of the Northern Arctic Marine Region.

Established

Federal-territorial enabling agreement signed, 1986; proclaimed as National Park Reserve, 1988.

Location/Access

Northern extremity of Arctic Archipelago; separated from Greenland by Robeson Channel. Alert military base 44 km northeast of park; Eureka meteorological station 225 km south. Access via chartered aircraft from Resolute Bay. Area 37,775 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

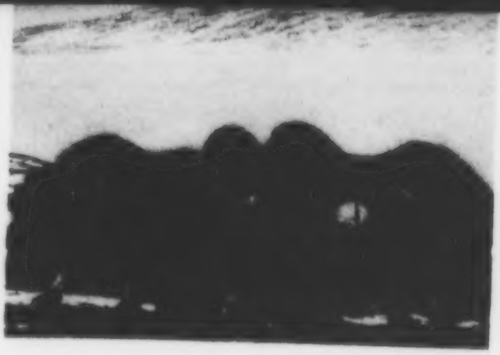
- Remote, fragile, rugged; most northerly lands in North America.
- High mountains, fiords, glaciers, ice caps, deeply cut plateaux, polar desert, Arctic tundra landscape.
- Largest freshwater lake completely north of Arctic Circle; contains Arctic char.
- North shore of Lake Hazen a relatively warm arctic oasis; lush tundra vegetation fed by glacier and snowmelt; frequented by muskox, Arctic hare, Arctic fox, Peary caribou, Arctic wolf.
- Fort Conger on Discovery Bay established 1880 under International Polar Year as scientific, observation, exploration base; used by Peary in 1909 to reach North Pole.

Condition of Resources

- Isolation, absence of adjacent development contributes to protection of park ecosystems. However, exceptionally fragile environment susceptible to damage from overuse.

Presentation to the Public

- 4 major interpretive themes: Unique landscape elements of northern Ellesmere Island; Lake Hazen—Arctic oasis; Exploration and survival in the High Arctic; Glaciation in the High Arctic.
- National/global messages include: Vast Arctic wilderness; Contemporary glacial activity; Exploration and scientific discovery.
- Interpretation information, trip planning brochure, poster available. Visitors greeted by park staff at Tanquary Fiord.
- Studies show most visitors satisfied, expectations met.



Services and Facilities

- Internal access by aircraft.
- Information provided through park brochure, poster, Northwest Territories Travel Guide, Baffin Region Tourism Guide.
- Random "no trace" camping.
- Shelters available for emergency use as required.
- Roofed accommodation at Borek Camp on south side of Lake Hazen for approximately 20.
- Limited day use; major activities include hiking, picnicking, nature photography, "flightseeing", fishing.

Visitation

- 105 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Remnant cultural artifacts vulnerable to disturbance.
- Visitor activity in Hazen-Tanquary corridor may disturb nesting birds, result in nest abandonment.
- Abandoned oil drums, other waste from before park established.

External:

- Military activities (overflights and training exercises).
- Deterioration of abandoned fuel caches.
- Disturbance of wildlife from unregulated aircraft landings.
- Atmospheric transport of environmental pollutants from Europe.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Careful planning to minimize impacts along Hazen/Tanquary Fiord corridor and at other facilities.
- Establish visitor quotas.
- Provide effective visitor awareness program.
- Work with military to control, regulate military flights, activities.
- Participate in cooperative program to remove abandoned and empty fuel drums, other waste material.
- Work with other federal agencies to reduce long range transport of atmospheric pollutants.

To enhance park purpose:

- Prepare film on Arctic parks; possible IMAX production.
- Prepare park guide book.
- Prepare exhibits in Northern communities.
- Prepare exhibits and displays in southern Canada as part of "Window on National Parks" initiative for major cities.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Modest, but increasing in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With Department of National Defence concerning military activities and emergency services.
- With Energy, Mines and Resources regarding activities of Polar Continental Shelf Project and research activities in park.

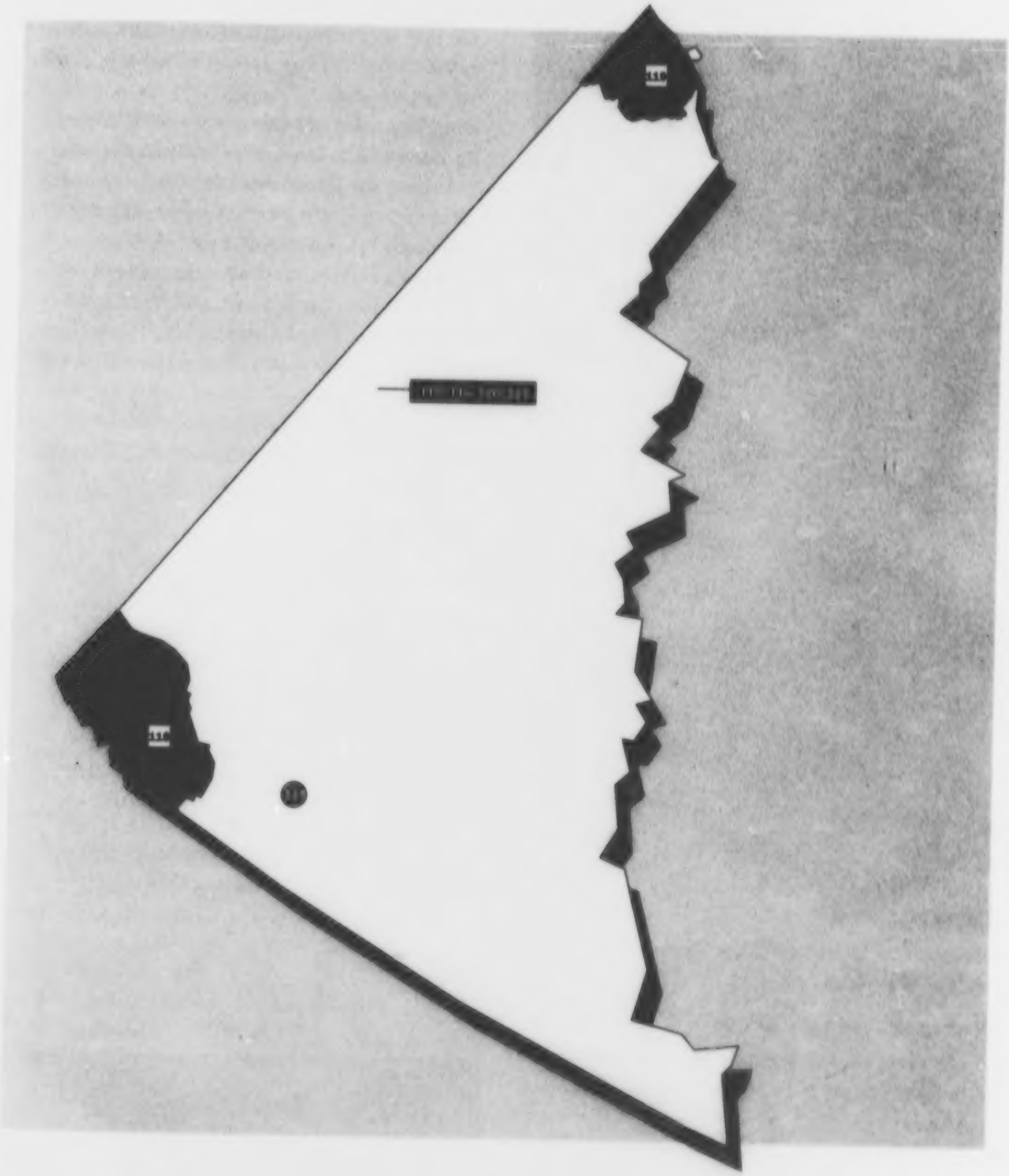
Disraeli Glacier.

Tanqueray Fjord.

Musk Ox.

Arctic Summer.

Prairie and Northern Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



● **Dawson City Buildings National Historic Site**

● **SS Keno National Historic Site**

● **SS Klondike National Historic Site**

□ **Kluane National Park Reserve**

□ **Northern Yukon National Park**

● **Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site**

● **Gold Room at Bear Creek National Historic Site**

* For Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site, see British Columbia

Dawson City Buildings National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Dawson City as the "metropolis" of the Klondike Gold Fields.

Established

Various designation dates beginning in 1959; various acquisition dates.

Location/Access

Dawson City located on Yukon River, 539 km northwest of Whitehorse.

Heritage Values and Features

- Discovery of gold on tributary of Klondike River in 1896 touched off largest gold rush in Canadian history.
- By 1900 approximately 30,000 goldseekers had entered Yukon.
- Dawson, at junction of Klondike and Yukon rivers, became administrative, commercial and social centre for gold fields.
- Both population and gold production began to decline by 1902, but Dawson continued as territorial capital until the early 1950s.
- Gold mining continued to be largest single contributor to Yukon economy until 1960s.
- Following Dawson buildings declared to be of national historic importance and acquired and restored or stabilized: Commissioner's Residence, Post Office, Court House, Bank of British North America, Palace Grand Theatre, North-West Mounted Police Married Quarters, Daily News Building, Robert Service Cabin, Ruby's Place, Winaut's Store, Klondike Thawing Machine Company, Red Feather Saloon, Billy Bigg's Blacksmith Shop.
- Canadian Parks Service has acquired a number of other heritage buildings in Dawson for operational purposes and maintains a large artifact collection.
- Subsurface remains consist primarily of structural and landscape features, including foundations, boardwalks, etc., and artifacts associated with various building functions, dating from turn of century to present day.

Condition of Resources

- Buildings restored in 1970s and 1980s, such as Bank of British North America, Post Office, Winaut's Store, and Robert Service Cabin in good condition.

- Palace Grand, reconstructed in 1960s, in fair condition.
- Some stabilized but unrestored structures such as Klondike Thawing Machine Company, Daily News Building, Ruby's Place, Commissioner's Residence and North-West Mounted Police Married Quarters in good condition.
- Others, such as Billy Bigg's Blacksmith Shop, in need of preservation.
- Red Feather Saloon dismantled.
- Portion of objects on display in good condition.
- Remainder of objects in storage and generally stable.
- Many historic pieces exposed outdoors without protection and consequently suffering.

Presentation to the Public

- Broad interpretation program including furnished buildings, walking tours, special events, publications dealing with history of Gold Rush and Dawson.

Services and Facilities

- Services available June to September.

Visitation

- 38,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Foundation movement on permafrost.
- Impact of adjacent development. Of particular concern is drainage onto Canadian Parks Service properties caused by street grade changes.
- Vandalism.
- Development that does not respect historical period appearance.

Opportunities

- To improve public awareness.
- To improve environmental controls for artifacts.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- With the Klondike Visitors Association to produce the Gaslight Follies.

Dawson Daily News.

Post Office.

Palace Grand.

SS *Keno* National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of the steamboat in the transportation system of the Yukon.

Established

Acquired 1960; designated nationally significant 1961.

Location/Access

Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Heritage Values and Features

- Until 1950s, transportation by riverboats essential to development of Yukon interior.
- British Yukon Navigation Company dominated navigation in Yukon; built SS *Keno* in 1922 to serve recently discovered lead and silver mines around Mayo on Stewart River.
- SS *Keno* a shallow draft steamer specifically designed for operation on Stewart River, served most of working life there.
- Beached at Dawson in 1960.
- SS *Keno* a 613 gross ton steamboat, constructed of wood, measures 140 by 30 feet, with 3 decks.

Condition of Resources

- Bow rapidly deteriorating, decks leaking.
- Stabilization work scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1991.

Presentation to the Public

- Vessel closed to public for safety reasons.
- SS *Keno* part of larger Klondike Historic Sites program.

Threats

- Accelerating deterioration of structure of vessel.
- Water infiltration through deck.
- Vandalism.
- Fire.

SS *Klondike* National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the history of water transportation in the Yukon.

Year Established

Acquired 1960; designated nationally significant 1962.

Location/Access

Whitehorse, Yukon.

Heritage Values and Features

- Symbolizes importance of river transport in Yukon.
- Launched by British Yukon Navigation Co. in 1937, to replace first SS *Klondike* (1929–1936).
- Both boats operated on Yukon River, primarily between Whitehorse and Dawson, carrying general merchandise, local products (notably gold ingots and silver-lead ore) and passengers.
- Beached in Whitehorse, 1955.
- Constructed of wood, vessel dimensions are 210 by 41.9 feet, 1,362.5 gross tons.
- Largest and last Yukon commercial steamboat.
- 4,000 objects, few of which site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- In general, vessel in good condition.
- In general, collection in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Vessel restored to 1937–45 period.
- Focus on role sternwheelers played in opening of Yukon and Gold Rush of 1898, history of navigation and transportation on Yukon.
- Conducted tours of vessel from mid-May to early September.
- Interpretive exhibits in Visitor Services Building.

Services and Facilities

- Parking for 38 cars and 9 buses.
- Information and washrooms at Visitor Services Building.

Visitation

- 41,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Continued deterioration of vessel.
- Water infiltration endangering artifacts on display.
- Theft and vandalism.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Heritage North, established in 1985, raises funds through sales and assists the program in Whitehorse.

SS Keno.

Visitors on the Upper Deck.

SS Klondike

Kluane National Park Reserve

Purpose

To represent the Northern Coast Mountains Natural Region.

Established

1976.

Location/Access

Southwest corner of Yukon Territory west of Whitehorse. Bounded on west by Alaska and on the south by Alaska, British Columbia. Access via Alaska and Haines Highways. Area 22,015 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site, along with Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska.
- Canada's highest peak (Mt. Logan, 5931 m); world's largest non-polar icefield.
- Landscape includes mountain lakes, alpine meadows, tundra, swift, cold rivers.
- Greatest diversity of Pacific and Arctic plant species north of 60th parallel.
- Wildlife includes Dall's sheep, grizzly and black bears, moose, mountain goats, lynx, many species of small mammals.

Condition of Resources

- Natural area intact and capable of protecting many wildlife species.
- One of richest wildlife areas in Canadian north. However, many species range beyond park boundaries, and are vulnerable to poaching, hunting pressure.

Presentation to the Public

- 3 major interpretive themes: Man and the St. Elias Mountains; Life on the edge of the icefields; Origin of the landscape.
- National/global messages presented: World's largest non-polar icefield; Park designated an International World Heritage Site along with Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska.
- Interpretation and extension activities include audio-visual presentations, displays, trails, campfire talks, guided hikes, special events.
- Written, verbal comments indicate high degree of visitor satisfaction.

Services and Facilities

- Main access by highways, secondary roads, trails; visitor centres accessible to disabled persons.
- Information available at Haines Junction and Sheep Mountain Visitor Reception Centres, through park office.

- Campground with 47 sites at Kathleen Lake.
- Variety of services outside park.
- Many day use opportunities along highways bordering park.

Visitation

- 80,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Increasing demand for visitor access and development of facilities threatens wilderness values.

External:

- Development pressures on Alaska and Haines Highway corridors threaten several species which move across park boundaries, (e.g. moose and wolves), water quality in Alsek River.
- Organized international poaching of trophy specimens may jeopardize 5 of 9 species listed as threatened in *National Parks Act*.
- Mine development south of park in British Columbia. Land use incompatible with park values.
- Two non-native species, elk and bison, introduced into region; not yet found in park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Undertake public awareness programs to discuss poaching impacts.
- Amended *National Parks Act* has increased fines for poaching to reduce problem.
- Participate in regional land use planning within Greater Kluane area.
- Participate in cooperative management of transboundary species with Yukon Government and First Nations.
- Intensive bear management program using grizzly-proof food containers, area closures protects bears and visitors.
- Improve natural resource data base.

To enhance park purpose:

- Kluane's location adjacent to Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska provides opportunity for international cooperation.
- Yukon Government has proposed Greater Kluane area as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Heritage North, established 1985. Operates sales outlet in Visitor Reception Centre.

Volunteer program:

- 632 hours of volunteer effort in 11 projects by 13 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With Arctic Institute of North America for cooperative research.
- With Greater Kluane Ecosystem Bear Working Group for cooperative bear management agreement.
- With Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve for cooperative mountain rescue and law enforcement.
- With Yukon Territorial Government Tourism for Visitor Reception Centre operation.
- With Arctic Institute, University of Calgary.

Lowell Glacier/Alsek River.

Donjek Valley.

Grizzly Bear and Cub.

Northern Yukon National Park

Purpose

To represent the Northern Yukon Natural Region and the Mackenzie Delta Natural Region.

Established

1984. Park established by the *Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act.*

Location/Access

Adjacent to Alaska, about 800 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory; 200 km west of Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Primary access by air from Inuvik, Northwest Territories, centers in central and northern Yukon. Area 10,168 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Unique non-glaciated landscape.
- Firth River; with gorges, bedrock terraces, prehistoric resources.
- Porcupine Caribou herd (Barrenground).
- Polar bears, grizzly bears, moose, Dall's sheep, Gyrfalcon, muskox, Arctic char.
- Arctic shoreline provides staging, breeding and migration area for millions of birds.
- Significant archaeological, historical resources.
- First National Park established through native land claims legislation.

Condition of Resources

- International hunting, poaching pressure on wildlife.
- Existing park does not adequately represent Northern Yukon Natural Region.
- Negotiations continuing to include northern portion of Old Crow Flats in National Parks System.
- Peregrine Falcon extirpated from park; indications it may be returning.

Presentation to the Public

- Park interpretive themes being developed.
- Slide presentations, displays, talks delivered at career days, schools, colleges.
- Resources have not been assigned to park for visitor activities.

Services and Facilities

- Almost all access to park by small aircraft at designated landing sites; aircraft access permit required.
- Sheep Creek centre of park operations.
- Park administration office located in Inuvik.
- General park information provided by Inuvik office.
- No accommodation available in park.
- Hotels and campgrounds available in Inuvik; hotels available in Old Crow.

Visitation

- 84 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Use of park land in support of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea.

External:

- Installation of short range radar stations at Komakuk Beach and Stokes Point.
- Regional, international poaching of migratory herds.
- Oil and gas exploration and development activities east of Babbage River, in Herschel Basin, Beaufort Sea and "1002" land in Alaska National Wildlife Refuge.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Agreement signed with Department of National Defence to ensure environmental compliance.
- Expand eastern park boundary to include entire Babbage River watershed.
- Resist or eliminate efforts to use park lands as base for oil and gas development.

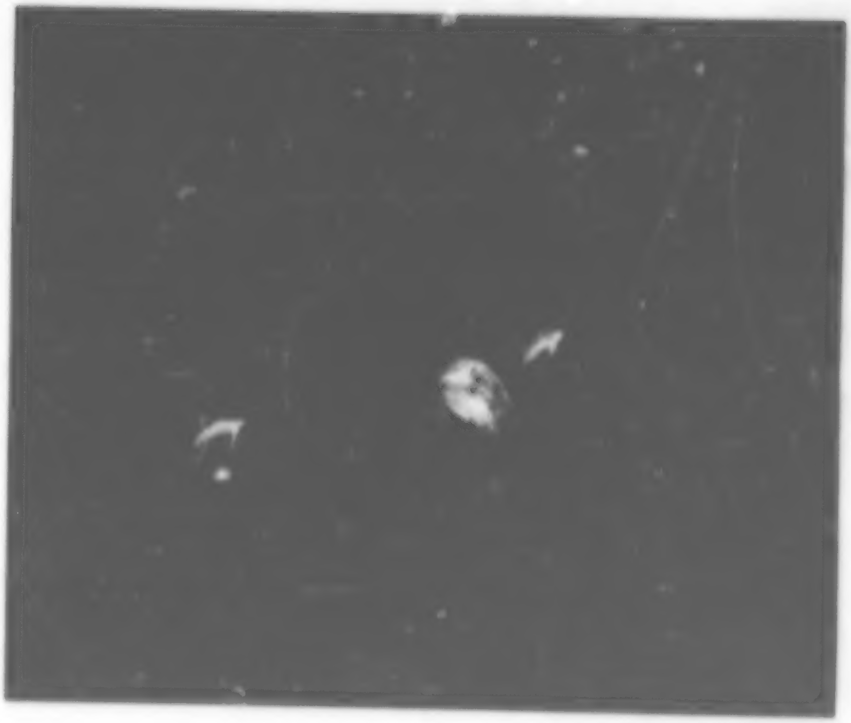
To enhance park purpose:

- Negotiate inclusion of Old Crow Flats and eastern Babbage River watershed into National Parks System.
- Ongoing projects aimed at assessing impact of visitor use on resources in Firth River Corridor.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 100 hours of volunteer effort in 3 projects by 3 volunteers in 1988–89.



Other cooperative arrangements:

- Land claim established Wildlife Advisory Council (North Slope) made up of equal numbers of native and government members to advise the Minister on park planning and management.
- With numerous agencies including Fisheries and Oceans Canada, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Yukon Fish and Wildlife, Herschel Island Territorial Park for cooperative enforcement investigations, research and resource monitoring projects, training exercises and other projects.

Firth River.

Firth River.

Caribou.

Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of large corporations in gold mining in the Klondike.

Established

Acquired 1973; designated nationally significant 1987.

Location/Access

On Bonanza Creek, about 11 km southeast of Dawson.

Heritage Values and Features

- Large companies using sophisticated and expensive equipment began to dominate gold mining in Klondike after initial period of gold extraction by individual miners.
- In 1912, Canadian Klondyke (sic) Mining Company built several large floating dredges to dig for gold in tributaries of Klondike River.
- One of these, Dredge #4, continued to operate until 1959.
- Is now used to symbolize corporate phase of gold mining in Klondike.

Condition of Resources

- Dredge in poor condition. Hull sunk in 6 metres of frozen silt, 20 metres of structure show above grade.
- Dredge subject to spring flooding of Bonanza Creek.

Presentation to the Public

- Open for public viewing year-round.
- Site staffed with guides from June through August.

Services and Facilities

- Parking, information/orientation centre and restrooms.

Visitation

- 24,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Flooding of Bonanza Creek.
- Improper support for hull resulting in failure of structural members.
- Dredge is submerged 6 metres in silt.

Opportunities

- To improve brochure and interpretation.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Heritage North, established in 1985, is developing sales items.

Gold Room at Bear Creek National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of large corporations in gold mining in the Klondike.

Established

Acquired 1975; designated nationally significant 1987.

Location/Access

On Klondike Highway about 10 km east of Dawson.

Heritage Values and Features

- Gold Room is part of large complex of buildings and works located at Bear Creek that exemplify era (post 1905) when large corporations came to dominate gold mining in Klondike.
- Gold Room only building in this complex to be designated nationally significant.
- Bear Creek complex built 1905–16 by Joseph Boyle's Canadian Klondyke (sic) Mining Company.
- Operational headquarters for CKM and later Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation.
- Centre for refining, repair, administrative and residential facilities.
- Interpretation largely confined to Gold Room, where gold was refined and poured into bars.

Condition of Resources

- Gold Room building and concrete vault in fair condition; wooden foundations of vault have failed, stabilization required.

Presentation to the Public

- Gold refining process explained in Gold Room.
- General interpretation of Bear Creek Complex.

Services and Facilities

- Complex open from June to September.
- Parking, sales items, light snacks and rest rooms available.

Threats

- Deterioration of foundation for Gold Room vault.
- Regeneration of alder and willow creates fire hazard at Bear Creek site.
- Vandalism at Bear Creek site.
- Vegetation endangering in situ archaeological resources.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

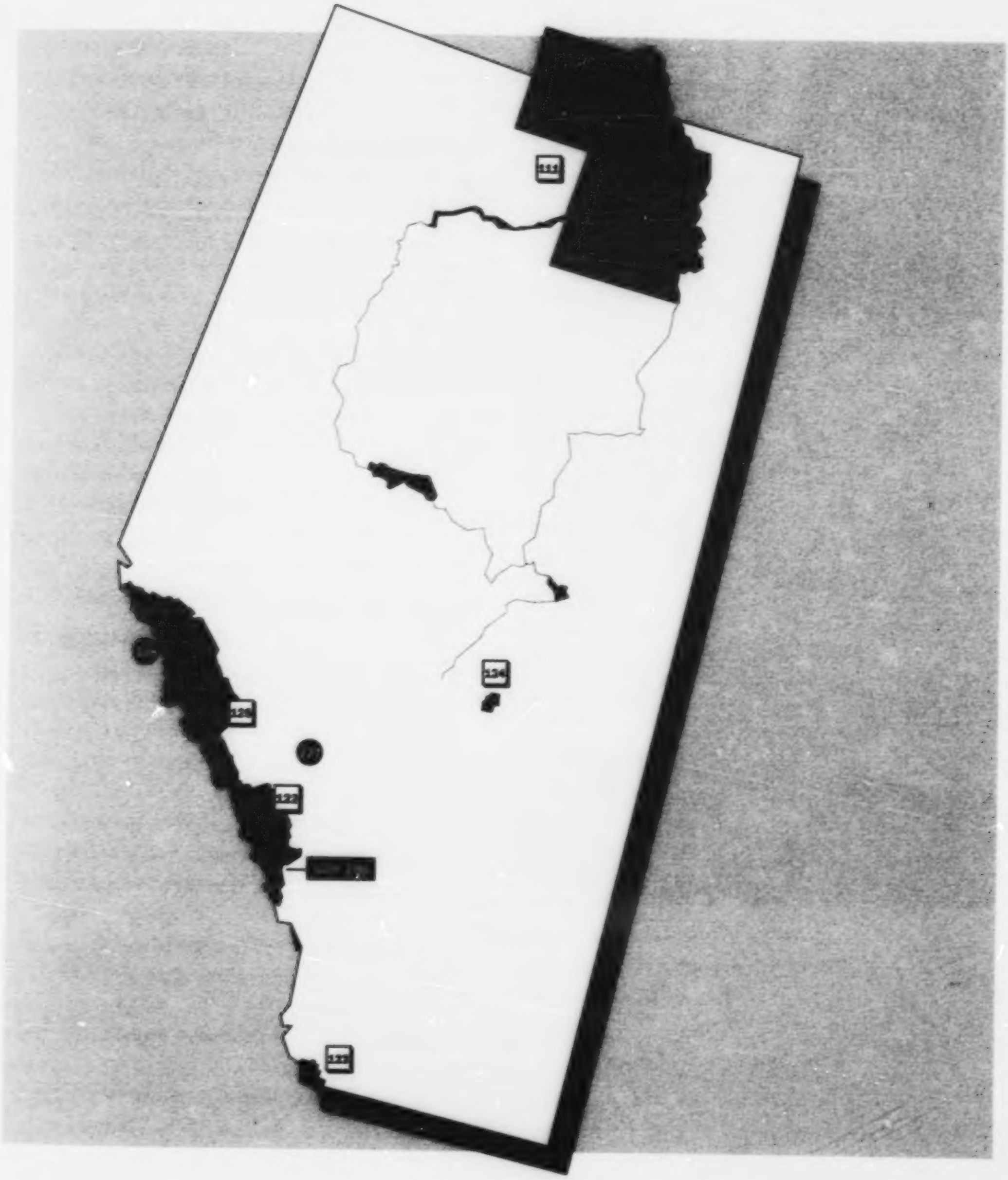
- Heritage North, established in 1985, provides interpretation of the Bear Creek Complex and runs the sales outlet.

The Dredge.

Interior View.

Interior View.

Western Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



122 Banff National Park
123 Waterton Lakes National Park
124 Elk Island National Park

125 Jasper National Park
● Jasper House National Historic Site
● Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site

● Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site
● Cave and Basin National Historic Site
● Banff Museum National Historic Site

111 Wood Buffalo National Park administered by Prairie and Northern Region

Banff National Park

Peyto Lake.

Johnston Canyon.

Cascade Mountain and Hoodoos.

Purpose

To represent the Rocky Mountains, specifically the Main and Front Ranges of the larger Continental Ranges System.

Established

Land reserved 1885, formally established as Canada's first National Park, 1887. Original name Rocky Mountains Park.

Location/Access

On British Columbia-Alberta provincial boundary approximately 130 km west of Calgary. Trans-Canada Highway passes through park; Icefield Parkway south from Jasper; David Thompson Highway east from Red Deer and Kootenay Parkway. Main line corridor of Canadian Pacific Railway parallels Trans-Canada Highway through park. Area 6,641 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (along with Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho National Park).
- Rugged mountains, glaciers, icefields, alpine meadows, glacial valleys, cold water lakes, fast flowing rivers, mineral hot springs, deep canyons, hoodoos.
- Special natural resource areas (Clearwater-Siffleur area, Castleguard Cave System and Meadows, Cave and Basin Marsh, Vermilion Lakes Wetlands, Middle Springs).
- Variety of large mammals: elk, bighorn sheep, moose, black and grizzly bear, wolf, wolverine, woodland caribou.
- Cave and Basin, Park Museum, Bankhead historical sites.
- Prehistoric cultural sites (Christensen archaeological site, etc.).
- Heritage buildings include East Gate Buildings, Administration Building, Cascade Gardens, Sulphur Mountain Weather Observatory.

Condition of Resources

- 3 major ecoregions: montane, subalpine, alpine. Last 2 well represented; montane ecoregion encompasses only 5% of park. Same area has highest concentration of development, including townsite and main transportation corridor.
- Impacts on wildlife include road mortality; moose population stabilizing at low numbers. Successful recolonization of woodland caribou is limited by habitat available, wolves.
- Banff and 3 contiguous neighbors (Jasper, Yoho, Kootenay) appear to provide secure range for large mammals; however, many wildlife populations (sheep, elk), some large carnivores (grizzly, cougar) dependent for long-term viability upon maintenance of adjacent provincial habitat where hunting permitted.
- Vegetation renewal by fire currently at less than 20% of natural regime.

Presentation to the Public

- 7 major interpretive themes: Formation and evolution of mountain landscapes; Mountain habitats; Wildlife in Banff; Early man in the Bow Valley; Banff—Birthplace of Canada's National Parks; Banff's colourful past; Managing a National Park.
- National/global messages include story of World Heritage Site designation; evolution of National Parks System; issues such as acid rain, greenhouse effect.
- Interpretation, extension activities include 70 events per week in summer; 225 on-site signs and exhibits; radio, video and cable television telecasts; special events; 3 major exhibit centres.
- Public response appears to indicate relatively high degree of satisfaction. Broader based marketing, user research analysis planned.

Services and Facilities

- Parkways, other scenic drives a major component of visitor circulation.
- Most major facilities accessible to disabled persons (e.g. portion of Johnson Canyon trail, Upper Hot Springs pool, Cave and Basin).
- 1600 km of trail for both day use, backcountry enjoyment.
- Information available at East Gate, Banff Information Centre, Lake Louise Visitor Reception Centre.
- Non-personal contact through publications (e.g. Mountain Guide), trail pamphlet, activities, facilities.
- Numerous private sector publications.
- 14 park campgrounds provide 2500 sites ranging from fully-serviced to primitive.
- 1 group campground accommodates 300 persons.
- 4000 units of commercial accommodation available in park, 1000 in Canmore (30 km east).
- 10 commercial accommodation establishments, 6 hostels along parkways.
- Day use facilities, activities include roadside pull-offs, picnic sites, view points, hiking trails, mountaintop gondola systems, boat tours, fishing, boating, canoeing, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, swimming, golfing.

Visitation

- 3,840,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Pressure to develop montane valley bottom lands for visitor use vs. protection for wildlife.
- Unfocused promotional activities by other agencies could greatly increase visitation, to detriment of park.
- High risk to people and facilities from major wildfire as result of fire supression, high fuel load accumulations.

External:

- Conflicting adjacent land uses could affect Zone 2 wilderness values.
- "Flightseeing" below 2,000 feet level can have adverse impact on wildlife, visitor experience.
- Conflicting interagency wildlife management objectives (e.g. wolf control in Alberta) can impact on park resources.
- Poaching, especially for trophy animal specimens.
- High wildlife mortality due to highway, rail traffic.
- Potential spillage of toxic cargoes along transportation corridor.
- Pressure to allow increasingly diverse recreational activities (mountain biking, hang gliding, parasailing, etc.).

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Ensure remaining valley bottom lands protected from development and overuse through zoning.
- Work with private sector, tourism agencies to ensure that promotional activities support park values.
- Develop and implement fire management plan to reduce risk of major wildfire.
- Develop integrated planning program leading to sustainable protection, development within region.
- Special management projects include: fire management (fuel reduction by means of prescribed burns and mechanical reduction), wildlife management initiatives (retention of wood bison paddock, black bear study, wolf recolonization study, etc.), resource management initiatives (water quality monitoring, backcountry management planning, ski area development guidelines, rehabilitation of disturbed sites, etc.), setting legislated boundaries for ski areas, Banff Townsite, Lake Louise Visitor Centre, Zone 2 wilderness areas.

To enhance park purpose:

- Emphasize protection and presentation of cultural, historical resources.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 3553 hours of volunteer effort in 12 projects by 25 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

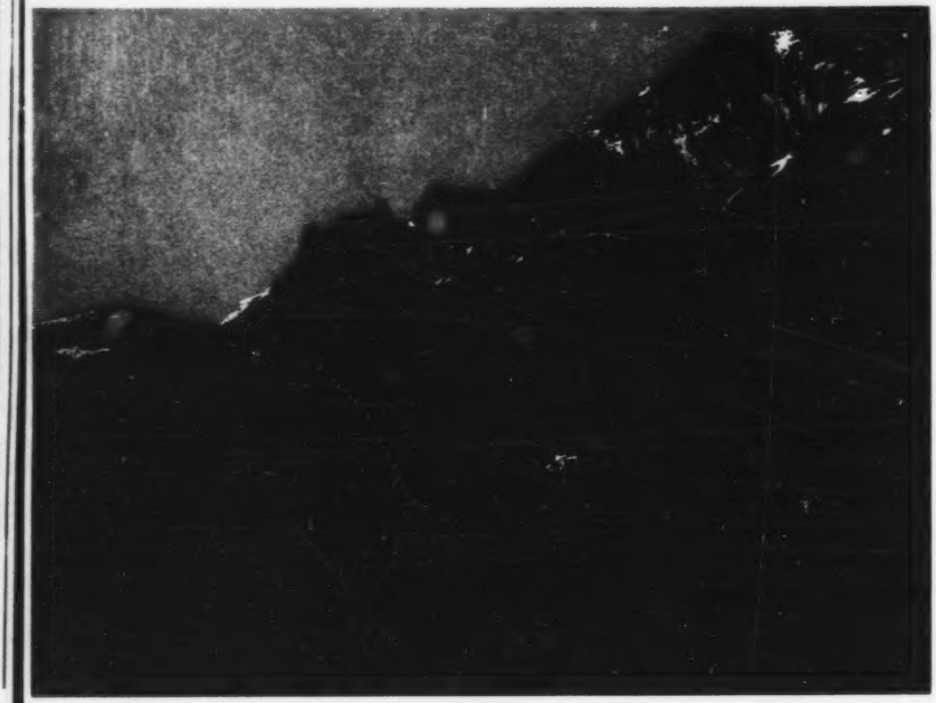
- Understandings with British Columbia and Alberta wildlife groups on various issues.
- With universities, colleges under regional umbrella agreement for resource studies.
- With Banff Centre for Continuing Education for educational video production.
- With corporate sponsor for Mountain Guide publication; interpretive radio broadcast on CFRA Radio.
- With Southern Alberta Hostelling Association and Sunshine Village for interpretive programs.
- With Canadian Pacific Hotels for historical celebrations.
- With Banff Public Library, Brewster Transportation terminal for exhibit space.
- With the Banff Crag and Canyon for newspaper articles.
- With Chambers of Commerce for cooperative activities.
- With the Town of Banff to control land use planning, etc.
- With adjacent Bow Valley corridor authorities for disaster services.
- With Fire Commissioner of Canada for structural fire protection.
- With the Environmental Protection Service for engineering of sewage treatment and water quality.
- With Alberta and British Columbia Environmental Protection Service for wildfire suppression.

Warden, Backcountry Patrol.

Wapiti.

Elk Lake Trail.

Waterton Lakes National Park



Waterton Lake.

Foothills to Mountains.

Alpine meadow

Purpose

To represent the abrupt transition from Prairie Grasslands to the Cordilleran Natural Region.

Established

1895.

Location/Access

Southwest corner of Alberta on Montana and British Columbia borders. Access via Highways 5 and 6. Area 505 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Part of designated Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO Man and the Biosphere program.
- Rugged, wind-swept mountains rising abruptly out of gentle prairie grasslands.
- Number of cold lakes in glaciated valleys including deepest lake in Canadian Rocky Mountains.
- Spruce, fir and aspen forests, grasslands, alpine meadows provide habitat for plains bison, mule deer, moose, elk, grizzly and black bears, mountain goats, bighorn sheep.
- Many ducks, geese, swans migrate through area.
- Combined with U.S. Glacier National Park, forms Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.
- Significant concentration of pre-contact archaelogical sites.

Condition of Resources

- Good representation of subalpine, montane and aspen parkland.
- Fescue grasslands ecoregions rare in National Parks System, well represented in park.
- Alpine ecoregion is atypical of Northern Rocky Mountain alpine types.
- Park is not a complete ecosystem, hence there is potential for loss of species (e.g. grizzly, wolverine, long-tailed weasel) listed by the Committee on Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and sensitive species which includes most large predators (e.g. wolf, cougar, lynx).
- Vegetation renewal by fire currently less than 10% of natural regime.

Presentation to the Public

- 12 interpretive themes including Archaeology, Park management of flora, fauna, presented under main park theme "Where the Mountains Meet the Prairie".
- Waterton Glacier International Peace Park presented as symbol of cooperation in a world of shared resources.
- Emphasis on personal service programming in summer months; planning and development of non-personal media during fall, winter months; extension programming on demand basis.
- Survey of summer program users indicates very high level of satisfaction with personal interpretive programs.
- Waterton tourism study indicates 13% of visitors (41,000) used interpretive programs, services.

Services and Facilities

- Four scenic drives (Entrance Road, Chief Mountain Highway, Akamina Parkway, Red Rock Parkway) with scenic pulloffs, interpretive exhibits.
- Some facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Information available at Information Centre, Administration Building and Heritage Centre.
- 3 campgrounds provide 391 sites from fully serviced to primitive.
- 1 group campground accommodates 200 persons.
- 13 backcountry campsites.
- 4 private, provincial campgrounds close to park.
- Hotel, motel accommodation available in Waterton (300 units).
- Day use opportunities include picnicking, hiking and walking trails, interpretive trails and programs, boat cruise, small boat rental, fishing, swimming pool, marina, boat stall rentals, horseback riding, 18 hole golf course, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing.

Visitation

- 360,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Intensive recreational use of the main Waterton Valley and Lakes.
- Loss or alienation of critical wildlife habitat.
- Presence of exotic plant species e.g. spotted knapweed.
- Natural fire cycle out of balance.

External:

- Mineral exploration, extraction (coal, natural gas) in surrounding areas.
- Intensive land use practices on, increased access from, surrounding lands.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Revision of park management plan, zoning to protect resources underway.
- Develop integrated planning program with Province of British Columbia to ensure that recreational opportunities developed on adjacent lands are complementary.
- Special management projects include: fire management plan, participation on Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee, joint management of elk herd, proposed cooperative elk study.
- Develop regional approach to management of wide-ranging species.

To enhance park purpose:

- Use management plan review to address integration of park with regional tourism, resource protection.
- Promote park as an integral part of a family of protected areas sharing the Continental Divide.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Waterton Natural History Association, established 1983. Also a long running partnership with the Glacier National Park Cooperating Association in the United States.

Volunteer program:

- 640 hours of volunteer effort in 5 projects by 8 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With Province of Alberta for elk study and management.
- With University of Alberta.
- With neighboring municipal districts for forest fire suppression.
- With other government agencies where appropriate.

Elk Island National Park

Moose.

Parkway and Bison.

Astotin Lake.

Purpose

To represent the Alberta Plains component of the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateau Natural Region.

Established

1906.

Location/Access

Central Alberta, approximately 45 km east of Edmonton, on Yellowhead Highway (Highway 16). Area 194 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Island of rolling transitional aspen parkland with many lakes, ponds, wetlands; diverse flora, fauna.
- Refuge for generations of rare, threatened, endangered species, including elk, plains and woods bison, Trumpeter Swans.

Condition of Resources

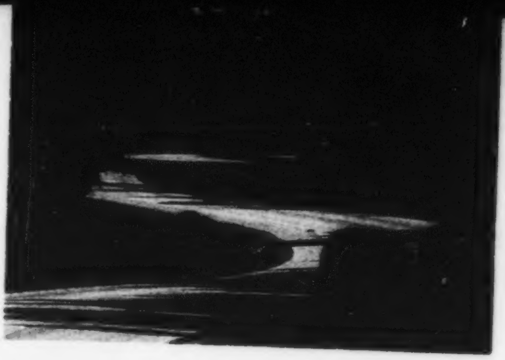
- Canada's only National Park completely surrounded by fence. As a result of fence, and park being surrounded by farmland, active and extensive resource management used to preserve and maintain biological diversity, ecological integrity.
- All predators (black bear, grizzly bear, wolf) except for coyote have disappeared from the park because of park's small size, perimeter developments.
- Vegetation renewal by fire currently less than 20% of natural regime.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes presented: Wildlife sanctuary protecting transitional aspen parkland and associated flora and fauna; Home of rare, threatened and endangered species; Area actively managed, based upon biological principles.
- Variety of interpretive programs offered; television, school programs, publications, exhibits, films, special events, slide programs, radio.
- Surveys, personal interviews, electronic counts, letters used to gauge public response; show high degree of public satisfaction.

Services and Facilities

- Major services, facilities accessible by road or trail; several accessible to disabled persons (e.g. Information Centre, Interpretive Centre, administration building, snack bar concession, Shoreline Trail).
- Information available at Administration Building, Information Centre, Interpretive Centre.
- Serviced campground provides 112 sites.
- Group tenting area accommodates 50 persons.
- Hotels, motels, private campgrounds available in vicinity of park.
- Variety of day use activities include: interpretive trails, bison paddock, bird watching, wildlife viewing, picnicking, 9 hole golf course, snack bar, swimming, hiking, Ukrainian Pioneer Home, cross-country ski trails.



Visitation

- 310,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Natural fire cycle out of balance.
- Beaver population uncontrolled by predators, causing flooding of man-made facilities, alteration of natural habitat.
- Fenced boundary alters natural controls, balances.

External:

- Encroachment of urban development (e.g. subdivisions, garbage dumps).
- Surrounding agricultural practices may result in introduction of exotic species, contamination of air and water by fertilizers, pesticides.
- Air, water quality losses due to petrochemical industries within 20 km upwind of park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Special management projects: Wood Bison downlisted by the Committee on Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) from "endangered" to "threatened", partly due to role played by park. Ongoing Trumpeter Swan reintroduction program at park and surrounding area.

To enhance park purpose:

- Work with surrounding communities, schools and industries to promote park awareness and support.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Elk Island Society, established 1984, supports Trumpeter Swan reintroduction program.

Volunteer program:

- 3100 hours of volunteer effort in 32 projects by 103 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With the University of Alberta, Lakeland College, the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.
- With the Alberta Correctional Service for range management.
- With other government agencies where appropriate.

Jasper National Park

Purpose

To represent the Rocky Mountain Natural Region.

Established

1907.

Location/Access

Approximately 360 km west of Edmonton, via the Yellowhead Highway (No. 16). Icefields Parkway (Alberta Highway 93) connects Jasper National Park to Banff National Park. Canadian National Railway provides rail access. Area 10,878 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (along with Banff, Yoho, Kootenay National Parks).
- Rugged mountains; alpine meadows, waterfalls above glaciated, forested valleys; cold lakes, fast flowing rivers.
- Maligne Karst System among largest and most complex in North America.
- Maligne Lake, largest glacial fed lake in Rockies.
- Devonian reef formations (Ancient Wall and Miette).
- Columbia Icefield, largest and most accessible in Canadian Rockies.
- Miette Hotsprings.
- Athabasca Valley silt dunes, associated vegetation.
- Oldest Engleman Spruce specimens in Canadian Rockies.
- Diverse representation of mammal, bird species.

Condition of Resources

- Of 4 contiguous mountain parks, Jasper provides best representation of Natural Region. Includes best representation of montane ecoregion and only portion of foothills ecoregion within 4 parks.
- Supports wildlife species such as elk, moose, deer, mountain caribou, grizzly bears, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, wolves, cougars.
- Extensive undisturbed watershed units.
- Vegetation renewal by fire currently less than 10% of natural cycle.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes: Rocky Mountain wilderness; Landscape sculpturing; Alpine tundra; Subalpine zone; Mountain building; Front range; Glaciation: Past, present and future; Major vegetation zones typical of Front and Main Ranges; Townsite area lakes and rivers; Window on the wilderness; Colonisation by man; Wildlife in the Rockies.
- National/global messages presented: The Athabasca—a Canadian Heritage River; The Canadian National Parks System; The Park as a World Heritage Site; World Conservation Strategy.
- Year-round interpretive program within park composed of both personal and nonpersonal approaches.
- Very limited extension program.
- Townsite Visitor Reception Centre and Icefield Centre inadequate for present visitation levels.
- Public response indicates interpretive program availability, visitor services, facilities inadequate for needs, expectations; visitors leave or do not come to park because facilities inadequate.

Services and Facilities

- Yellowhead Highway, Icefields Parkway, 12 park roads, main line of Canadian National Railway provide access to major features.
- Access for disabled persons at a few facilities; trail for physically disabled persons at Lake Annette.
- Extensive but deteriorating trail system.
- Information available at 2 main locations.
- 10 vehicle accessible campgrounds (1 partly used for winter camping) offer 1752 sites ranging from fully serviced to primitive.

Meisner Ridge.

Spirit Island, Maligne Lake.

- 3 group tenting areas with 200 spaces.
- 1 vehicle accessible "walk-in" campground; several small primitive trail accessible campgrounds.
- 5 hostels for 168 visitors throughout park.
- 11 outlying commercial facilities accommodate 1450-plus persons; Jasper Park Lodge provides 397 rooms.
- Jasper Townsite commercial accommodation for 4500-plus visitors; 200-plus visitors in private homes.
- Summer demand for accommodation exceeds supply; facilities, especially campgrounds, deteriorating.
- Day use activities include picnicking, boating, canoeing, hiking, walking, sightseeing, swimming, mountain climbing, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, dog sledding, golfing, Icefield snowmobile tours, raft tours, cycle tours, boat tours.

Visitation

- 1,270,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Natural fire cycle out of balance.
- Vehicle road-kills of wildlife.
- Poaching of trophy animals.
- Risk of toxic spills along highways, railroad.
- Introduction of exotic weeds along Yellowhead Highway.
- Transboundary movement of wildlife results in decline in park population.

External:

- Nonconforming land uses exterior to park.
- Poaching, hunting pressures along boundaries.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Increase visitor awareness of environmental issues.
- Explain highway mortality problem.
- Support Jasper Community Recycling Group.
- Improve quality of park infrastructure.
- Seek partnerships to share facility construction, maintenance.
- Support leaseholder, private, commercial interpretation staff to present park messages.
- Multiple use of existing rights of way (e.g. railways and energy transmission systems).
- Maintain aerial surveys to spot, deal with pine beetle encroachment.
- Increase emphasis on law enforcement, anti-poaching programs.
- Special management projects include: Protection of wildlife habitat in montane ecoregion; Wildlife mortality reduction along highways; Bear management; Caribou management; Regional cooperation for protection of transboundary wildlife; Prescribed burn practices.

To enhance park purpose:

- Improve Visitor Information Centres.
- Increase business support and cooperative projects for park interpretation and messages.
- Promote visitor awareness of park through Jasper Yellowhead Historical Society museum in Jasper.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Parks and People, established 1983 with Jasper Yellowhead Historical Society. Association runs very successful publication program.

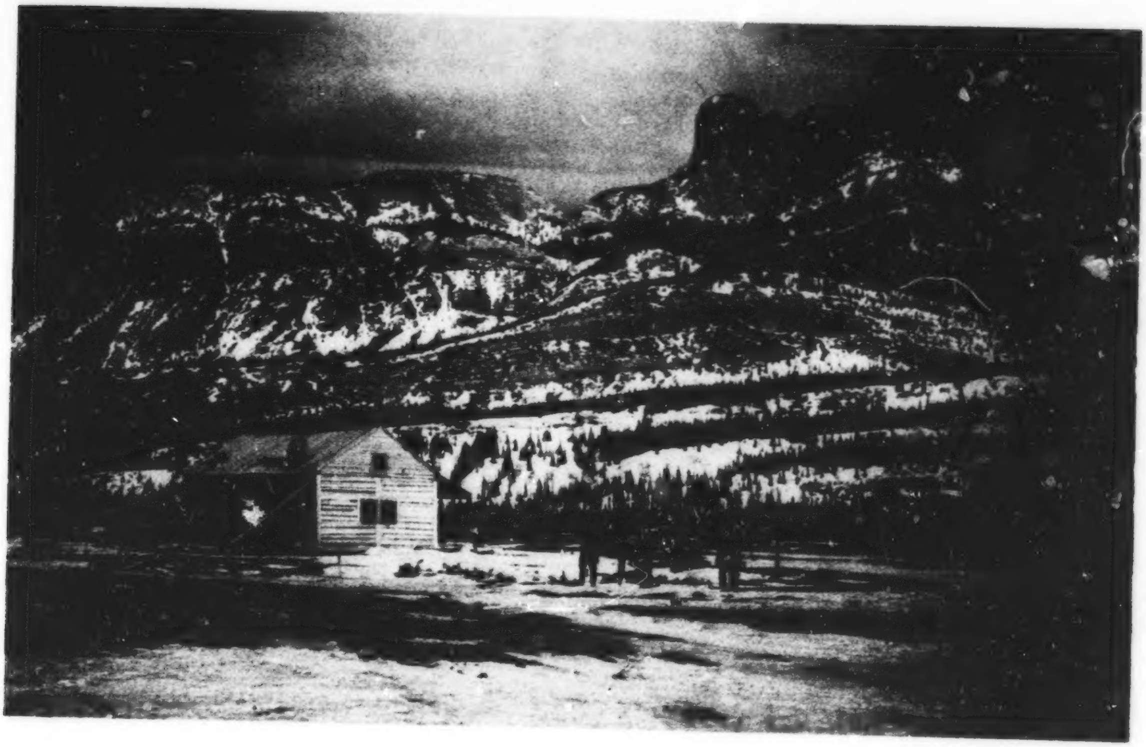
Volunteer program:

- Over 2,900 hours of volunteer effort in 21 projects by 43 volunteers in 1988–89.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Informal arrangement with wide variety of businesses, organizations and individuals.
- With Mt. Robson Provincial Park for rescue support.
- With Marmot Basin for search, rescue, avalanche control.
- With Brewster Transport Limited, to upgrade Icefield Centre.

Jasper House National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the role of Jasper House in the fur trade.

Established

Acquired 1907; designated nationally significant 1924.

Location/Access

On left bank of Athabasca River about 1.3 km below Jasper Lake in Jasper National Park. Cairn and plaque are across river on Highway 16.

Heritage Values and Features

- Site established 1829, when 1813 North West Company post on Brulé Lake, which provisioned fur brigades crossing Athabasca Pass, was moved to this location by Hudson's Bay Company.
- Initially named Rocky Mountain House but by 1817 called Jasper House.
- Gradually declined in importance; abandoned in 1880s.
- Contains archaeological remains (hearth structures, surface scatter of fence remains from old cemetery).

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological remains are in stable condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Site noted in interpretive publications and other programming in Jasper National Park.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

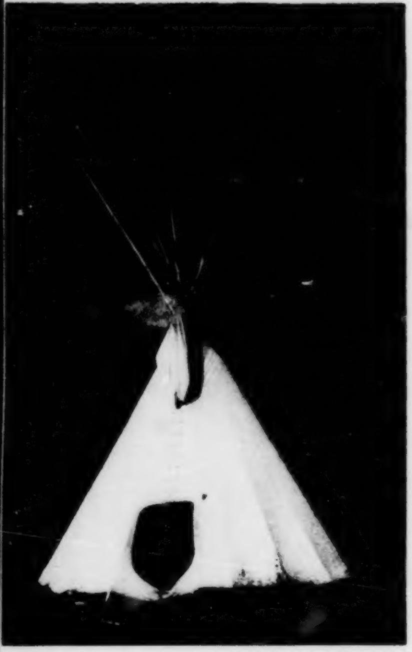
- Covered by agreement with Parks and People for Jasper National Park.

Leach Lake, Whirlpool Mountain.

Wapiti.

Jasper House in 1872.

Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the role of Rocky Mountain House in the trade with native peoples for furs and as a base for western exploration.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1926; acquired original portion 1930.

Location/Access

200 km southwest of Edmonton, 4 km southwest of the town of Rocky Mountain House.

Heritage Values and Features

- Both the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company built posts here in 1799 to develop trade with Kootenay Indians.
- Served as base for David Thompson's explorations west of Rocky Mountains.
- Extensive trade developed with the Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood tribes.
- Abandoned and rebuilt several times, post finally closed in 1875.
- Site consists of 5 major archaeological sites (4 separate fur trade posts, 1 burying ground).
- Sole remains of posts are fragile archaeological remains and 2 reconstructed stone chimneys.
- Riverside portion of site an important cultural landscape; natural landscape substantially unchanged for 200 years combined with archeological remains.
- Ethnographic collection of 600 objects, few site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological remains are fragile.
- Collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- 3 major themes: the fur trade; the exploration of the West with emphasis on North West Company and David Thompson; native people (Blackfoot, Peigan, Kootenay) and their association with the fur trade.
- Visitor Reception Centre contains interpretive displays, theatre.
- Nature trail connects 4 posts.
- 8 locations along trail scene of illustrations and recorded messages relating to site.
- Replicas of York Boat and Red River Cart, principal modes of transportation used by traders.

Services and Facilities

- Parking, picnic area, canoe/boat launching and landing area.
- Site is open year-round.
- Snowshoeing and cross-country skiing in winter.

Visitation

- 42,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Fluctuation of river water level threatens in situ archaeological resources.
- Riverbank erosion threatens at least 1 midden.
- Intrusion of gas plant and hydroelectric lines threaten site aesthetics.
- Lack of proper environmental control for collection.
- Exposure to elements causing rapid deterioration of York Boat and Red River Cart reproductions.
- Vandalism.
- Emissions from the nearby gas plant, wood treatment plant and sawmill.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site established in 1984.

The Chimneys.

Plains Indian Teepee.

Looking Down on the Pass.

Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of the Yellowhead Pass in the history of transportation through the Rocky Mountains.

Established

Acquired 1907; designated nationally significant 1971.

Location/Access

Jasper National Park; access via Highway 16 at the British Columbia-Alberta border.

Heritage Values and Features

- Used by Hudson's Bay Company as link between Saskatchewan District and New Caledonia from mid-1820s to early 1850s.
- Selected by Sandford Flemming as route for Canadian Pacific Railway, but not used as rail route until construction of Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways.
- Now major highway route.
- Archaeological survey has identified a number of prehistoric and historic features.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological features are in stable condition.

Presentation to the Public

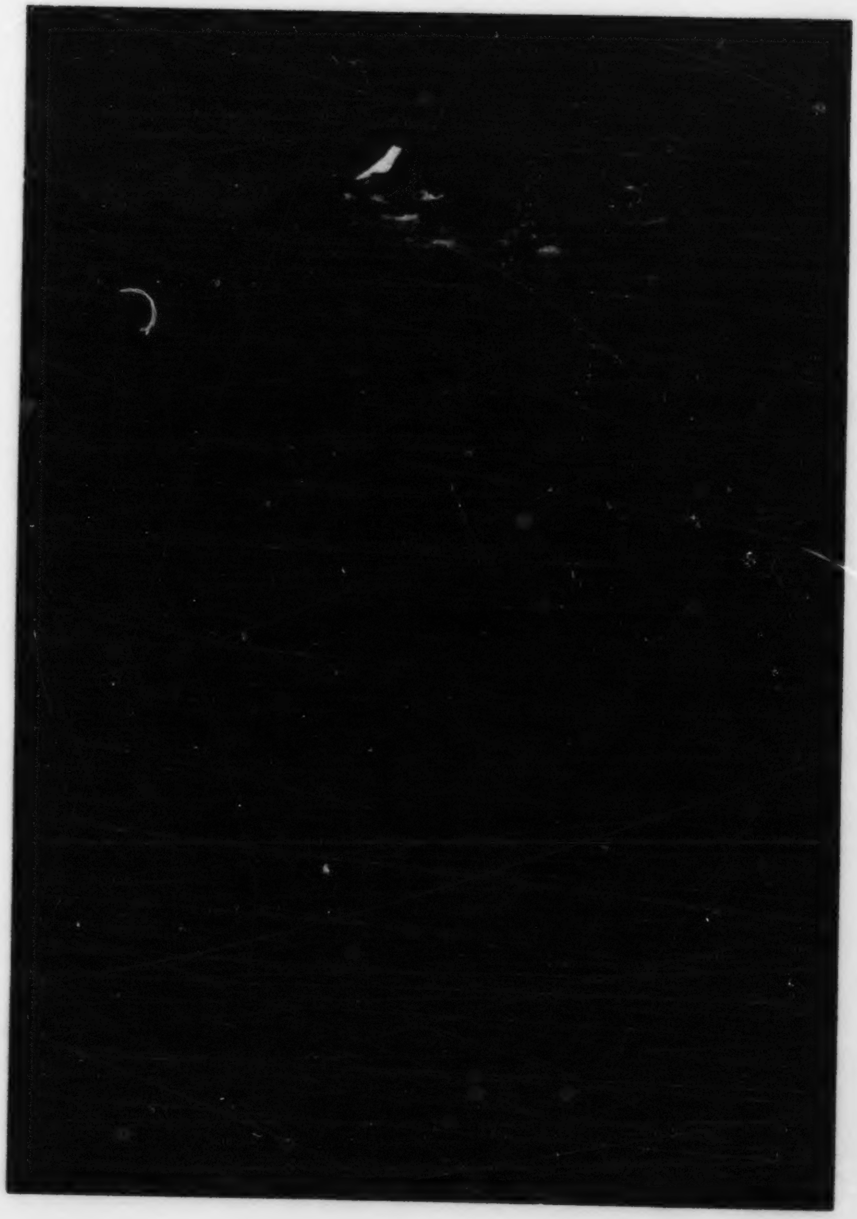
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaque.

Threats

- Possible twinning of Yellowhead Highway (16).

Opportunities

- To interpret the human history of the Yellowhead Pass.



Cave and Basin National Historic Site

Exterior of Restored Cave and Basin.

Exterior View of Museum.

Museum Exhibits.

Purpose

To commemorate the discovery of the Cave and Basin Hot Springs, a discovery which led to the establishment of Canada's first National Park.

Established

Acquired 1885; designated nationally significant 1981.

Location/Access

In Banff National Park, across the Bow River from the town of Banff.

Heritage Values and Features

- Birthplace of Canada's National Park System.
- Hot springs became public knowledge in 1883, during construction of Canadian Pacific Railway.
- Federal government established land reserve around springs in 1885.
- Focus for Canada's first National Park, Rocky Mountains Park in 1887, now Banff National Park.
- Site consists of natural features (springs, cave, open "basin" or natural pool, warm water marsh); historic and prehistoric archaeological features; 1914 bathing pavilion; "reconstructed" 1886-1903 bath house.
- Site houses a collection of 200 objects, 90% site specific.

Condition of Resources

- 1914 bathing pavilion rehabilitated; in good condition.
- Mitigation and some stabilization carried out on archaeological features.
- Collection is in good condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation deals with origins of National Parks and natural history of hot springs.
- Interpretation largely self-guided; interpretive trails.
- Interpretive programs offered during summer.
- Some historic features and archaeological specimens are interpreted at Visitor Centre.

Services and Facilities

- Visitor Center open to public most days of year.
- Public swimming pool open in summer.
- Tearoom.

Visitation

- 480,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Natural chemicals in springs deteriorate fixtures.
- Vandalism in swimming pool area and upper cave system.
- Spills of treated pool water into marsh area.

Opportunities

- To improve public awareness of and respect for heritage resources.
- To eliminate spills of pool water into marsh.
- To increase use by school groups, conferences and tours at other than peak season.

Banff Museum National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate an important early example of the interpretation of natural history in Canada, and a characteristic example of early federal buildings in Rocky Mountains Park.

Established

Built 1903; designated nationally significant 1985.

Location/Access

In Town of Banff, Banff National Park.

Heritage Values and Features

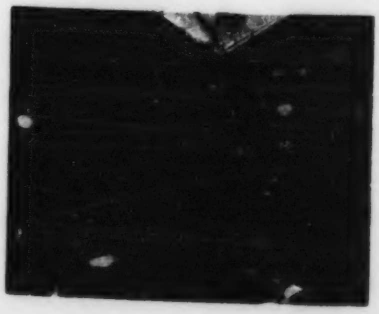
- Established 1895, first museum in Western Canada.
- Norman Bethune Sanson, curator 1896 to 1932, largely responsible for developing museum's collection.
- Until 1950s collection emphasized human and natural history of Banff area.
- Existing museum building, built in 1903, probably the oldest extant structure built specifically for National Park purposes.
- Excellent example of rustic architecture favored in Canada's National Parks at turn of century.
- Collection of 5,000 objects, largely composed of natural history specimens.

Condition of Resources

- Museum building in very good condition.
- Collection requires immediate conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Extensive collection of natural history specimens.
- Display of early museum practices; related emphasis on changing attitudes toward natural resource management.



Services and Facilities

- Museum and reading room open to public daily.
- One attendant on duty.
- Washroom, parking lot.

Visitation

- 180,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Fire.
- Theft and vandalism; display case security being improved.

Opportunities

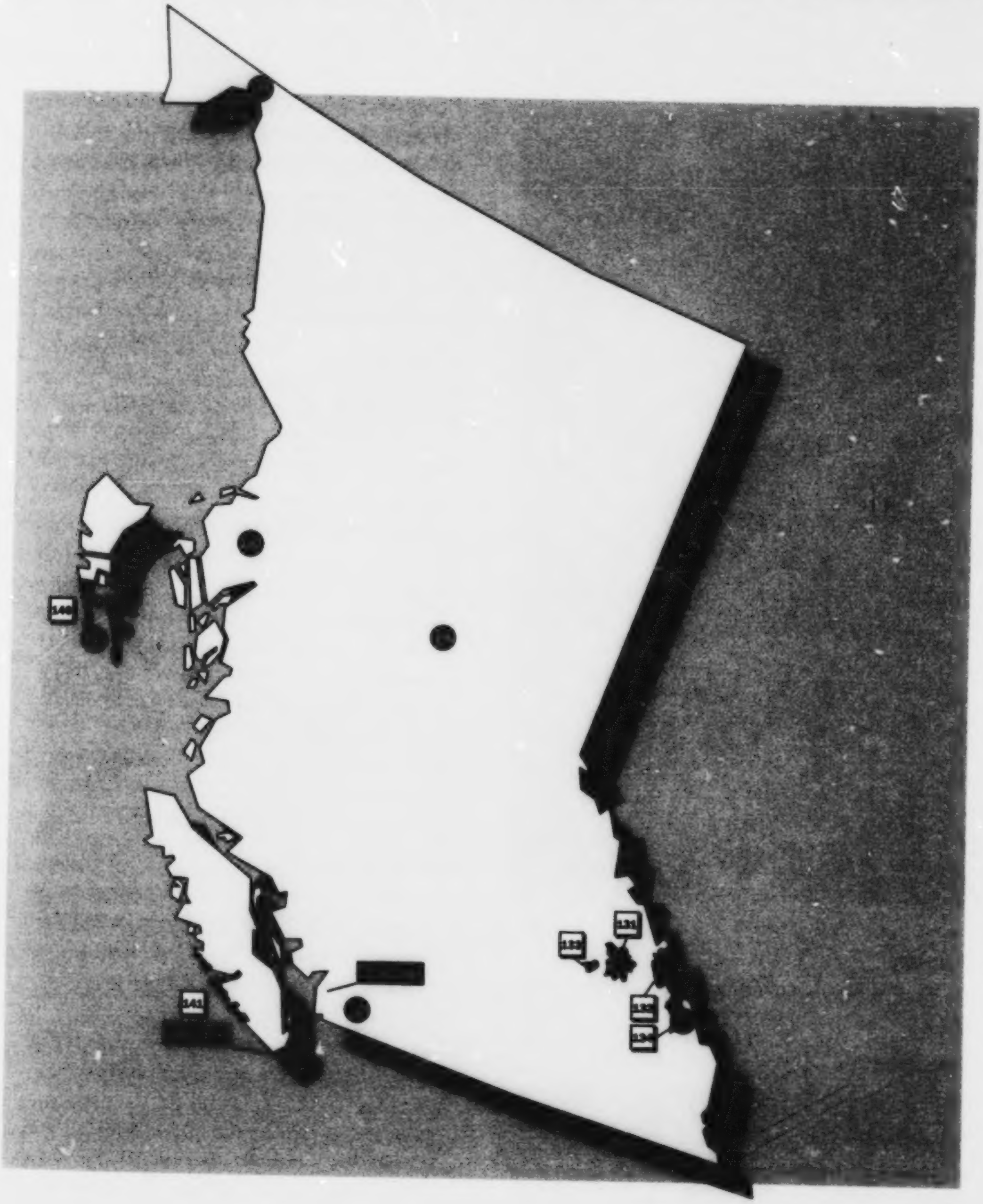
- To improve display conditions.
- To develop a more extensive educational program aimed at school groups.
- To improve data on collection for interpretive purposes.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Volunteers are used in the museum on an occasional basis.

Western Region National Parks and National Historic Sites



- 131 Glacier National Park
- 132 Yoho National Park
- 133 Mount Revelstoke National Park
- 134 Kootenay National Park
- ● Fort Langley National Historic Site
- ● Fort St. James National Historic Site
- ● Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site
- ● Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site
- ● St. Roch National Historic Site
- ● Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site*
- 141 Pacific Rim National Park Reserve
- ● Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site
- ● Rogers Pass National Historic Site
- ● Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site
- ● Ninstints National Historic Site
- 146 South Moresby/Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and National Marine Park Reserve

Administered by Prairie and
* Northern Region

Glacier National Park

Purpose

To represent the Columbia Mountains Natural Region.

Established

1886.

Location/Access

Central British Columbia between Golden and Revelstoke. Trans-Canada Highway and Canadian Pacific Railway bisect park. Area 1,349 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Steep, angular mountains; deep, narrow valleys; extensive alpine glaciers; snow avalanche paths; alpine lakes; extensive cave systems.
- Stands of interior rainforest, interior subalpine forest, alpine tundra.
- Woodland caribou, grizzly and black bears, mountain goats, diverse small mammal fauna, rodents.
- Rich and diverse bird fauna featuring many species of neotropical migrants, 4 species of chickadee, seasonal invasions of winter finches such as Pine Siskins.
- Rogers Pass designated National Historic Site.

Condition of Resources

- Inadequate representation of old-growth cedar-hemlock forests and riparian areas.
- Park size inadequate for wide-ranging species such as caribou and grizzly bear.
- Populations of neotropical migrant birds that breed in park declining.
- Caribou and grizzly bear populations may decline due to outside pressures (hunting, poaching, habitat loss).
- Whitetail deer, mule deer, moose, caribou, grizzly, elk habitats located outside of park; threatened by habitat loss, uncontrolled access to park.
- Old-growth forest species fragmented by development management practices.
- Park lacks ecological integrity because of small size, logging and major transportation corridors which fragment North Columbia ecosystem.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes: Natural resources representative of the Columbia Mountains and the resource management practices necessary to conserve these resources; Cultural resources of the Columbia Mountains.
- National/global message presented: The need for ecosystem rather than park only management practices.
- Interpretation, extension activities include 2 self-guiding trails, numerous signs and exhibits, major Interpretation Centre in Rogers Pass, cooperative projects with media.
- All trails heavily used; Rogers Pass Centre receives 150,000 plus visitors annually.

Services and Facilities

- Information available at Rogers Pass Centre (includes 24 hour emergency/information telephone service).
- Trans-Canada Highway primary access route; logging road access to most boundary areas.
- Services available for disabled persons include Rogers Pass Centre, picnic sites, washrooms, part of Abandoned Rails Trail.
- 2 main campgrounds provide 365 sites.
- Commercial campgrounds adjacent to park.
- 1 hotel in park.
- Campgrounds, motels, hotels available Revelstoke, Golden.
- Day use activities include scenic driving, picnicking, mountaineering, hiking.

Visitation

- 160,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Heavy visitor use of high alpine trails.
- Road kills on Trans-Canada Highway and Canadian Pacific Railway threaten ungulates, visiting winter finches.
- Construction, operation of Trans-Canada Highway, Canadian Pacific Railway disrupt scarce valley bottom habitats.
- Deteriorating historical resources in Rogers Pass.

External:

- Loss and fragmentation of old-growth forests.
- Key wildlife habitats located outside park, threatened by logging, recreational development.
- Tropical deforestation threatens winter range of neotropical migrant birds that breed in the park.
- Uncontrolled access to park boundaries increasing.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Develop integrated planning program for sustainable management practices within region.
- Special management projects include transboundary review program with outside groups and agencies, current habitat evaluation of park, surrounding watersheds.

To enhance park purpose:

- Increase resource fragility messages on high alpine trails.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

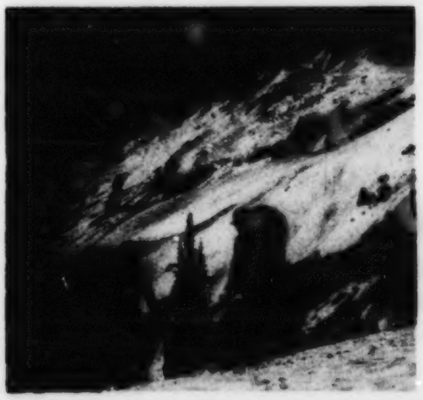
- Friends of Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks, established 1987.

Volunteer program:

- 1337 hours of volunteer effort in 6 projects by 6 volunteers in 1988–89; together with Revelstoke National Park.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With other government agencies such as the British Columbia Ministries of Environment, Forests and Lands, Tourism.
- With the City of Revelstoke.
- With British Columbia for management of area caribou.



Abbot Ridge Trail.

Mount Sir Donald.

Mountaineering, Asulkan Valley.

Yoho National Park

Lake O'Hara.

Opabin Plateau Trail.

Fossil, Burgess Shale.

Purpose

To represent the Rocky Mountains Natural Region.

Established

1886.

Location/Access

8 km west of Lake Louise, Alberta and 26 km east of Golden, B.C. Both Trans-Canada Highway and Canadian Pacific Railway traverse park. Area 1,313 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (along with Banff, Jasper and Kootenay National Parks).
- Rock walls, waterfalls, sculptured landscape, large igneous formation.
- Burgess Shale, other beds in Cathedral Formation internationally significant fossil deposits.
- Headwaters of Kicking Horse River, designated Canadian Heritage River.
- Representative of western slopes of Main Ranges of Canadian Rockies.
- 60 mammal species.
- Eastern limit of Interior Western Hemlock forest.
- Significant examples of early Canadian railroad and mountaineering history.

Condition of Resources

- Park managed as integral part of 4 mountain parks. Because of contiguous wilderness areas, no known loss of wildlife species.
- Increasing insularization leading to greater stress on some populations and communities.
- Stands of cedar, hemlock, other vegetation types at periphery of their ranges particularly vulnerable.
- Burgess Shale fossil beds highly vulnerable to disturbance from collectors.
- Transportation corridor results in habitat loss/change, wildlife mortality, particularly elk.
- Vegetation renewal by fire currently less than 20% of natural regime.

Presentation to the Public

- 8 major interpretive themes: From ocean bottom to mountain top; Ice and water; Climate; Vegetation; Rocky Mountain wildlife; Off the beaten track; Transportation corridor and the Canadian Pacific Railway; Heritage preservation.
- National/global messages presented: Sustainable development, Global heritage protection, Ecological islands, Transboundary ecosystem issues.
- Interpretation, includes: Burgess Shale exhibit; summer programs; exhibits at trailheads, staging areas, Field Information Centre; guide book.

Services and Facilities

- Paved road access to Kicking Horse River corridor, Emerald Lake and Yoho Valley. Private shuttle bus service to Lake O'Hara. Limited access for disabled persons.
- Information provided year-round at Field.
- 5 road accessible campgrounds provide summer camping at 280 sites; 35 "walk-in" sites.
- 1 group campground accommodates 50 persons.

- 7 trail accessible campgrounds provide 52 sites.
- 1 hostel, 3 road and 2 trail accessible commercial lodges.
- Guest houses in Field.
- 3 Alpine Club of Canada huts, shelters.
- Day use activities include: picnicking, hiking, sight seeing, cross-country skiing.
- Commercial services include canoe, ski rentals, horseback rides, dogsledding, mountain guiding.

Visitation

- 660,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Natural fire cycle out of balance.
- Incremental development of private facilities, especially accommodation, on park land.
- Sewage pollution of Kicking Horse River.
- Excessive use of popular backcountry areas exceeding environmental, social, capacity.
- Lack of jurisdiction for cultural heritage resources (e.g. CPR Telegraph Building).
- Potential risk to park and facilities from forest fire.
- Wildlife mortality on highways, railroad.
- Poaching of elk, bear, other wildlife.
- Theft of fossils.
- Toxic chemical, fuel spills along railroad, highway.

External:

- Legal hunting of transboundary wildlife.
- Management practices (clear-cut logging, access) on adjoining lands.
- Air pollution from logging slash fires.
- Insect, forest disease outbreaks can lead to pressure for other control measures in park.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Continue upgrading of sewage systems.
- Assess Lake O'Hara area quota system for applicability to other areas.
- Prepare Service Plan and Field Community Plan.
- Develop management strategies for cultural resources.
- Prepare fuel reduction plan to reduce wildfire risk.
- Implement driver awareness program to reduce road kills.
- Cooperate with provincial agencies to reduce transboundary wildlife losses. Develop extension program targeted at hunters and anglers.
- Develop contingency plans to reduce spill risks.
- Close sensitive cedar/hemlock forest to horse use.
- Support cooperative grizzly bear research project.

To enhance park purpose:

- With private sector increase public support for Burgess Shale, and other park resources. Continue restricted public access to Burgess Shale.
- Increase extension programming.
- Promote provincial participation in Canadian Heritage Rivers Program re Kicking Horse River.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Yoho National Park, established 1988. Operates a sales outlet in the Tourism Alberta Visitor Centre, under agreement.

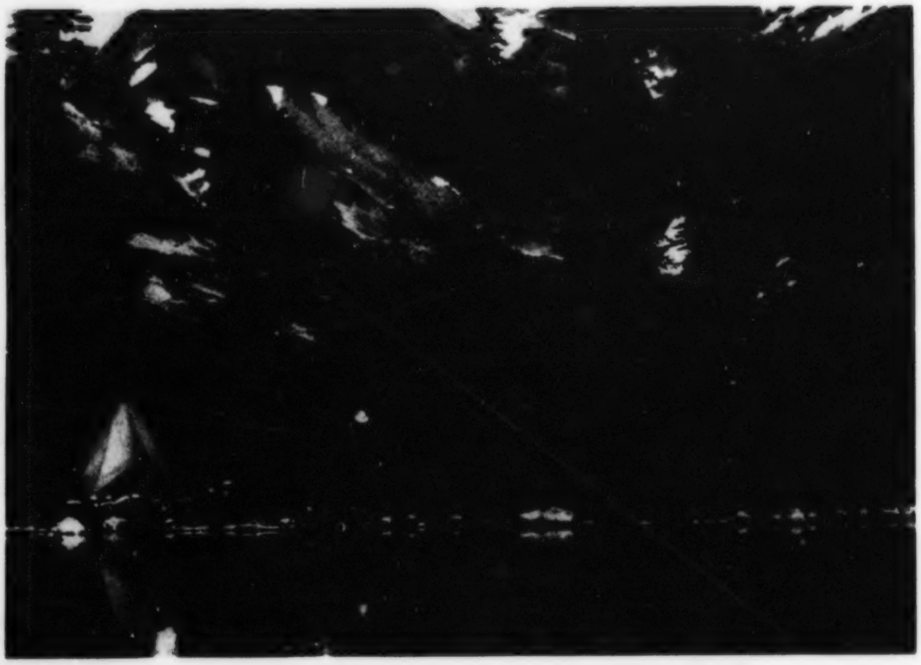
Volunteer program:

- 1822 hours of volunteer effort in 12 projects by 17 volunteers in 1988.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With the Lake O'Hara Trails Club, Field Advisory Board, Field Recreation and Advisory Association, School Committee, East Kootenay Environmental Society.
- With Alberta Tourism/Alberta Public Works.
- With the Royal Ontario Museum to document Burgess Shale fauna.
- With the RCMP.
- With the British Columbia Forest Service and Department of Highways.

Mount Revelstoke National Park



Purpose

To represent the Columbia Mountains Natural Region.

Established

1914.

Location/Access

Adjacent to Revelstoke, British Columbia. Trans-Canada Highway traverses southern part of park. Area 260 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Steep, angular mountains; deep, narrow valleys; extensive alpine glaciers; snow avalanche paths; alpine lakes.
- Stands of interior rainforest, interior subalpine forest, alpine tundra.
- Woodland caribou, grizzly and black bears, mountain goats, diverse small mammal fauna including exceptional variety of bats, rodents.
- Rich and diverse bird fauna feature many species of neotropical migrants, 4 species of chickadee, seasonal invasions of winter finches such as Pine Siskins.

Condition of Resources

- Inadequate representation of old-growth cedar-hemlock forests and riparian areas.
- Park size inadequate for wide ranging species such as caribou, grizzly bear.
- Caribou, grizzly bear, whitetail deer, mule deer, moose, elk winter range outside park; populations may decline due to outside pressures (hunting, poaching, habitat loss).
- Populations of neotropical migrant birds that breed in park declining.
- Old-growth forests fragmented by development, management practices.
- Park lacks ecological integrity because of small size, development of hydroelectric dams, clear-cut logging, major transportation corridors which fragment North Columbia ecosystem.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes: Natural resources representative of the Columbia Mountains and the resource management practices necessary to conserve these resources; Cultural resources of the Columbia Mountains.
- National/global message presented: Need to manage ecosystem rather than just park.
- Interpretation, extension activities include 3 self-guiding trails; numerous signs and exhibits; active school program; cooperative projects with media.
- All trails are heavily used.

Services and Facilities

- Mount Revelstoke Summit Parkway and the Trans-Canada Highway primary access; logging road access to north, east boundaries.
- Services for disabled persons limited to picnicking, washrooms.
- Information available at Park Headquarters, Revelstoke.

- Accommodation not available in park.
- Campgrounds, motels, hotels available in Revelstoke.
- Day use activities include scenic driving, picnicking, hiking, nature trails.

Visitation

- 160,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Visitor use of Mt. Revelstoke summit area exceeds facility capacity, threatens alpine vegetation.
- Road kills on Trans-Canada Highway threaten winter ungulates, visiting winter finches.

External:

- Loss and fragmentation of old-growth forests.
- Key wildlife habitats located outside park; impacted by logging, recreational development.
- Tropical deforestation threatens winter range of neotropical migrant birds that breed in park.
- Proliferation of uncontrolled access to park boundaries.
- Deterioration of park viewscapes due to slash burning, clear-cutting.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Develop integrated planning program for sustainable management practices within region.
- Special management projects include transboundary review program with outside groups and agencies, current habitat evaluation of park, surrounding watersheds.

To enhance park purpose:

- Increase resource fragility messages on high alpine trails.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks, established 1987. Involved in developing outdoor and educational centre on Mt. Revelstoke.

Volunteer program:

- 1337 hours of volunteer effort in 6 projects by 6 volunteers in 1988–89, together with Glacier National Park.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With the City of Revelstoke.
- With British Columbia for management of area caribou.
- With other government agencies such as the British Columbia Ministries of Environment, Forests and Lands, Tourism.
- With British Columbia Provincial Highways for road maintenance.

Eva Lake.

Mount Revelstoke Summit.

Kootenay National Park

Purpose

To represent the Southern Rocky Mountains Natural Region.

Established

1920.

Location/Access

Transected by Kootenay-Banff Parkway (Highway 93) which is accessible from Trans-Canada Highway. Radium Junction at southern end of park. Area 1,406 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (along with Banff, Jasper, Yoho National Parks).
- Rugged mountains, glaciated landscapes, canyons, karst formations.
- Stephen Formation fossils, Ice River intrusive igneous complex.
- Douglas fir, prickly pear cactus.
- Thermal springs in Sinclair Canyon; Paint Pot mineral springs.
- Elk, mule deer, whitetail deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, black bear, cougar, moose, wolf.

Condition of Resources

- Alpine, subalpine, montane ecosystems well represented.
- Mountain caribou may have occurred in park at one time; now absent.
- Wolves absent for many years but have returned; status not well documented.
- Park boundaries not established on ecological basis; as a result cooperative management with other agencies necessary.
- Vegetation renewal by fire currently less than 20% of natural regime.

Presentation to the Public

- Seven major interpretive themes: Headwaters, Kootenay River; Southeastern Rocky Mountains, British Columbia; Transportation; Fire; Land use; Hot springs; Wildlife.
- National/global messages presented include park as World Heritage Site, environmental crises.
- Variety of personal, non-personal interpretation activities offered.
- Extension activities include new computerized information program.
- Presentations to local and regional schools, service clubs, other government, private agencies.
- Park testing evaluation process to measure effectiveness of interpretive activities.

Services and Facilities

- Many facilities accessible to disabled persons (all picnic sites, campgrounds, Aquacourt, Information Centre).
- Information available at Information Centres and Administration Building.
- 3 campgrounds provide 417 sites ranging from fully serviced to primitive.
- 1 group campground accommodates 75 persons.
- 4 bungalow camps, 1 lodge in park.
- Full range of accommodation facilities available in Radium Hot Springs, surrounding area.

- Day use activities include picnicking, hiking, swimming, pleasure driving, canoeing, fishing, cycling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing.

Visitation

- 1,110,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Natural fire cycle out of balance.
- Wildlife mortality (elk and whitetail deer) along Banff-Windermere Parkway.
- Bear-human conflicts.
- Introduction of non-native plants.
- Kokanee salmon spawning invasion.
- Poaching of wildlife.
- Deterioration of backcountry areas.
- Transportation of toxic and hazardous substances along Banff-Windermere Parkway.

External:

- Increased heavy industrial traffic along Banff-Windermere Parkway.
- Uncontrolled access from adjacent logging roads (poaching concerns).

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Special management projects involve possible boundary adjustments with British Columbia, enhanced protection through scientific study, development of fire management plan.
- Implement measures to reduce wildlife mortality, e.g. reflectors, signage, public awareness program, habitat manipulation, highway maintenance modifications, traffic control program.
- Develop bear management plan that evaluates garbage handling procedures and control measures; instigate program to attain these.
- Develop non-native plant management plan.
- Continue monitoring Kokanee spawning run annually. Prepare Kokanee management plan.
- Develop fire management plan.
- Maintain present law enforcement program.
- Prepare backcountry management plan.
- Prepare toxic, dangerous goods emergency plan.
- Prepare initial environmental evaluation of Banff-Windermere Parkway trucking study.
- Continue liaison with British Columbia provincial representatives and local logging companies to resolve boundary access problems.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- Nearly 4600 hours of volunteer effort in 8 projects by 44 volunteers in 1988.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With private operations and concessions.
- With the British Columbia Ministry of Fish and Wildlife.
- With the Rocky Mountain Visitors Association and Radium Hot Springs Community Development Association, Regional District of East Kootenay.
- With the University of Alberta for wildlife and forestry research.

Stanley Glacier Trail.

Mountain Goat.

Floe Lake Trail.

Fort Langley National Historic Site

The Cooperage.

Period Demonstration.

Fish Cache.

Wood Chopper and the Warehouse Building.

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Langley in the maritime and interior fur trade activities of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rockies.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1923; acquired 1924.

Location/Access

On south bank of Fraser River, approximately 40 km east of Vancouver, near town of Langley.

Heritage Values and Features

- One of series of posts established by Hudson's Bay Company on Pacific shore in early 19th century.
- Major role in early development of what is now British Columbia.
- Built 1827, moved to present location 1839.
- Early head of navigation on Fraser River.
- Provisioning and administrative centre for HBC operations in Pacific northwest.
- Large farm operation to supply HBC.
- First salmon packing operation on west coast; product traded to Hawaii and Australia.
- Jumping off point for Fraser River gold rush 1850s.
- Site of British Columbia's proclamation as crown colony, 1858.
- Diminished in importance after 1860; closed 1886.
- 1 building from original fort, several reconstructed buildings.
- Collection of 3,500 objects, few site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Original store house building in good condition.
- Reconstructed buildings in generally good condition.
- Palisade (reconstructed) in poor condition.
- Part of collection requires conservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on: Fort Langley's diverse role in Hudson's Bay Company's maritime and interior trade west of Rocky Mountains and Role of the Hudson's Bay Company steamship *Beaver* in the Pacific fur trade.
- Interpretive centre (theatre and display area) and mixed interpretation (period and didactic) in Artisan's Shop, Storehouse, Blacksmith's Shop, and Big House.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Information and orientation in Visitor Centre; sales outlet.
- Parking facilities and separate bus drop-off area.
- Small picnic area.

Visitation

- 81,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Lack of environmental controls.
- Bank erosion threatening archaeological resources.
- Deterioration of palisade.
- Modern transportation noise of railway trains, aircraft, powerboats impedes visitor enjoyment.

Opportunities

- To improve tourist promotion with provincial agencies.
- To improve visitor reception area.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Friends of the Fort, established in 1986, operate sales shop; major projects such as reconstruction of Fraser River Boat and construction of Northwest Bastion.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Site has co-funded marketing and feasibility studies with the municipality of Fort Langley.
- Joint summer school archaeology project with local community colleges.

Fort St. James National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort St. James in the fur trade history of the Pacific Slope.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1948; acquired 1970.

Location/Access

Fort St. James, British Columbia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Founded by Simon Fraser 1806, during exploration of route to west coast via Fraser River.
- For most of its history, fort was effective headquarters of fur trade district of New Caledonia in northern interior of British Columbia.
- Principal point of contact between fur traders and Carrier Indians.
- Site consists of 5 original and 2 reconstructed log buildings; various replicas and reconstructed features (wooden sidewalks, tramway, fences, etc.) and archaeological vestiges.
- Buildings from 1880s include unusual fish cache building and fine warehouse.
- Collection of 12,000 objects, 5% site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Buildings in generally good condition.
- Reconstructed wharf, tramway, platforms, fences nearing end of life-cycle.
- Collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation of role of fort in fur trade.
- Visitor Reception Centre with audio-visual presentations and didactic displays.
- Seasonal guides.
- Period animation during July and August.
- Occasional evening programs of general interest.

Services and Facilities

- Visitor Centre open year-round.
- Other structures accessible but not open to public in off-season.

Visitation

- 21,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Slow deterioration of general warehouse, wharf and tramway, boardwalks and fence.
- Vandalism.
- Minor riverbank erosion.
- Minor problem with loitering and harassment of visitors.

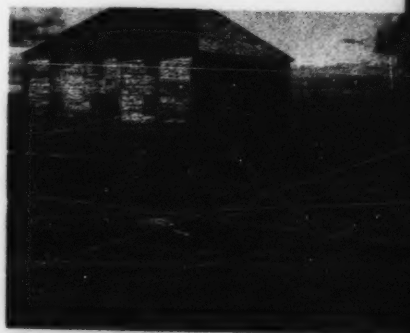
Opportunities

- To work more closely with native population to enhance program.
- To improve exhibits, audio-visual program.
- To improve local availability of trained resource maintenance and construction personnel.

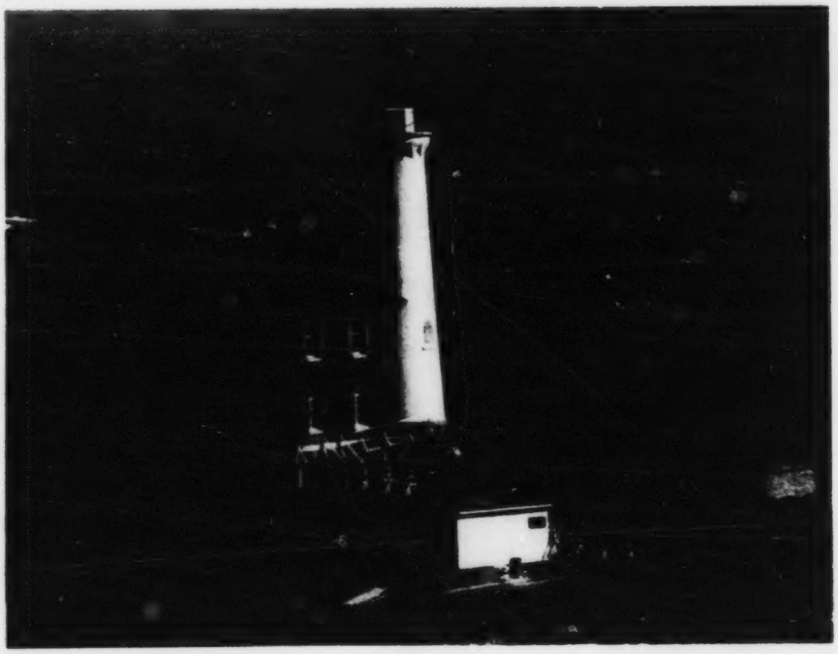
Partnerships

Cooperative arrangements:

- With the Village of Fort St. James for cooperative marketing.
- With local native community for demonstrations.



Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site



Keeper's House and Light.

Entrance to Battery.

Purpose

To commemorate the first permanent lighthouse on the Pacific coast of Canada.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1958; acquired 1960.

Location/Access

Fisgard Island, Esquimalt Harbour. Adjacent to Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site.

Heritage Values and Features

- Erected 1859–60 to guide mariners into Esquimalt Harbour.
- Automated 1928.
- Site consists of lighthouse (still operating), attached lightkeeper's dwelling, 2 reconstructed outbuildings, and archaeological remains.

Condition of Resources

- Structures are in fair condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on Fisgard as the first west coast lighthouse, in the context of the story of lighthouses in Canada.
- Exhibit in keeper's dwelling.

Services and Facilities

- Fisgard Lighthouse is administered by Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site.
- Washroom.

Visitation

- 130,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Weathering by precipitation and frost action, and leaching in original mortar work.
- Absence of fire protection.
- Causeway to Island (built 1952) altering beachfront and foreshore.
- Intermittent pollution from sewage and other sources on surrounding waters.

Opportunities

- To reach a wider audience, with increased off-season visitation.
- To participate in regional promotion.

Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of Fort Rodd Hill in the defence of Victoria-Esquimalt.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1958; acquired 1962.

Location/Access

Located at the entrance to Esquimalt Harbour about 13 km from downtown Victoria, British Columbia.

Heritage Values and Features

- One of series of works built to defend Victoria-Esquimalt following Esquimalt's establishment as British naval base 1864.
- Constructed 1895–1900.
- Following departure of Royal Navy 1905, manned and maintained by Canadian government.
- Served during 2 World Wars.
- Declared obsolete 1956.
- Site consists of 3 major concentrations of buildings (Upper Battery, Lower Battery, Belmont Battery); related structures (defensive walls, gun mountings, observation posts); perimeter fencing; light emplacements; WW II hut, canteen, Warrant Officer's House, underground plotting room, as well as prehistoric archaeological features.
- Collection of 2,500 objects, about 40% site-specific.

Condition of Resources

- Most of major structures in Fort are in fair condition; some roof problems, deteriorating wood, problems with concrete structural elements and water penetration.
- Earthworks and walls in generally good condition.
- Administration Building (built as the Commandant's house) in fair condition.
- Collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the evolution of the Victoria and Esquimalt defences, and the life of the military personnel at Fort Rodd Hill.
- Site offers both didactic and mixed interpretation.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Washroom facilities, information/orientation kiosk.
- Parking lot, picnic facilities.

Visitation

- 130,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Rain, frost action and seismic activity.
- Lack of heat and proper ventilation.
- Pot hunters.
- Natural erosion.
- All display objects subject to detrimental marine atmosphere, humidity, temperature variation, light and dust.
- Gypsy moth infestation damaging natural landscape.
- Marine pollution, including sewage and oil spills.
- Vandalism.

Opportunities

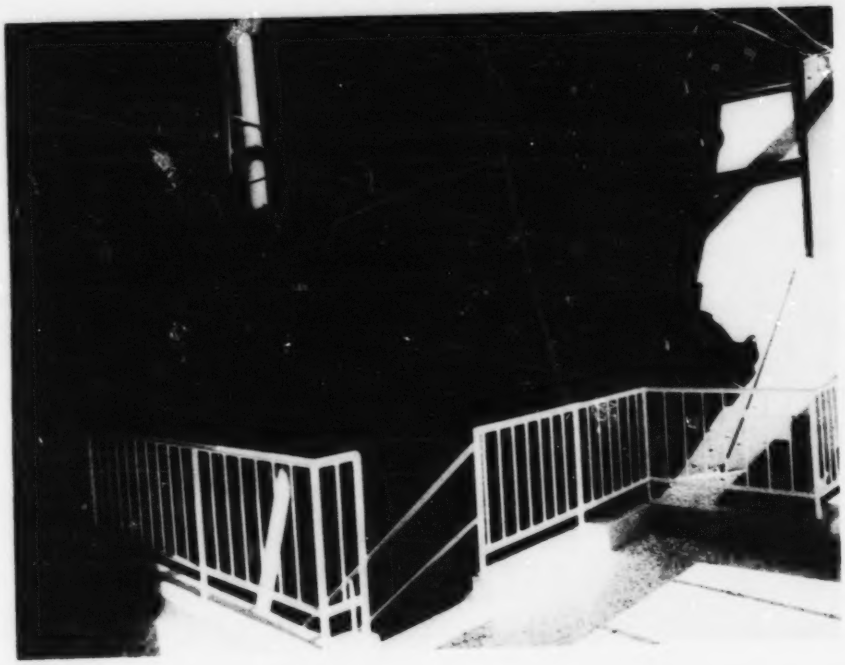
- To improve security in non-intrusive manner.
- To improve promotion and marketing of site.
- To increase off-season use.
- To hold more special events.
- To improve visitor experience by improving reception, orientation, interpretation.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Fort Rodd Hill Friends Society established in 1987.

St. Roch National Historic Site



Purpose

To commemorate the role of the *St. Roch* in exercising Canadian sovereignty in the high Arctic.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1962. The *St. Roch* is owned by the City of Vancouver, but its contents belong to the federal government (Canadian Parks Service).

Location/Access

Vancouver, British Columbia.

Heritage Values and Features

- First vessel to traverse Northwest Passage in both directions.
- Built 1928 as RCMP Arctic supply and patrol vessel.
- Sailed from Vancouver to Halifax via Northwest Passage using coastal route in 1940–42.
- Returned to Vancouver using more northerly deep water route, 1944.
- Voyages strengthened Canada's sovereignty in high Arctic.
- Collection of 4,000 objects, 30% site-specific.
- Vessel located adjacent to Vancouver Maritime Museum (operated by City of Vancouver).

Condition of Resources

- Wooden hull sagging and settling.
- Part of collection requires conservation treatment.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on first crossing of Northwest passage from west to east by *St. Roch*, and its role in asserting Canadian sovereignty in high Arctic during World War II.

Services and Facilities

- Open year-round.
- Guided tours, audio-visual presentations provided by Canadian Parks Service.
- All other facilities provided by Maritime Museum.

Visitation

- 72,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

- Vessel is located in modern building, the roof of which leaks.
- Settling of building appears to be causing movement in crib system that supports hull of vessel.
- Rising water table will eventually cause movement of supporting crib.
- Impact of temperature fluctuation and humidity on vessel and artifacts.

Opportunities

- To conclude an agreement with the City of Vancouver to protect and present the vessel.
- To improve environmental controls.
- To improve interpretation facilities.

Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site *

Purpose

To commemorate the Chilkoot Trail (The Trail of '98) as a transportation route to the Klondike gold fields.

Year Established

Designated nationally significant 1967; acquisition pending.

Location/Access

Chilkoot Trail is located between Tyea Inlet, Alaska, and Lake Bennett, British Columbia. Canadian portion of trail is in northwestern British Columbia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Chilkoot Trail originally established by indigenous peoples as trading route for furs and fish.
- Famous during Klondike Gold Rush of 1896–99.
- Principal route for gold seekers who carried their supplies over it and camped along it until spring break-up of Yukon River.
- Following completion of railway from Skagway, Alaska, through White Pass to Bennett, British Columbia, in 1899, Chilkoot Trail abandoned.
- Canadian portion of trail extends for 26.6 km from Chilkoot Pass to Bennett.
- Many native and gold rush artifacts, and shell of St. Andrew's Church at Lake Bennett.
- Most archaeological remains on surface. Consist of tent platforms, other structural remains and numerous artifacts clustered at stopping points.

Condition of Resources

- Structural and artifact remains vulnerable to visitor use and ground disturbance.
- St. Andrew's Church, small wooden framed structure, in need of preservation.
- Trail and associated campgrounds showing effects of erosion, poor drainage and visitor impact.

Presentation to the Public

- Ground interpretation and brochure of life and transportation on Gold Rush Trail and Canadian sov-ereignty in far northwest.
- Interpretive tours of Lindeman and Bennett.

Services and Facilities

- Primitive camping facilities at Happy Camp, Deep Lake, Lindeman, Bare Loon Lake and Bennett.
- Emergency shelters at Stone Crib and Lindeman.
- Daily patrols from early June to early September.
- Trail marking and maintenance.

Visitation

- 1,700 in 1988–89, not including winter visitation.

Threats

- Tourists burning wooden artifacts and pot hunting.
- Erosion of historic tent platforms at Bennett.
- Degradation of vegetation along the trail.
- Periodic pipeline ruptures.
- Snowmobiles and low flying aircraft destroy period atmosphere.

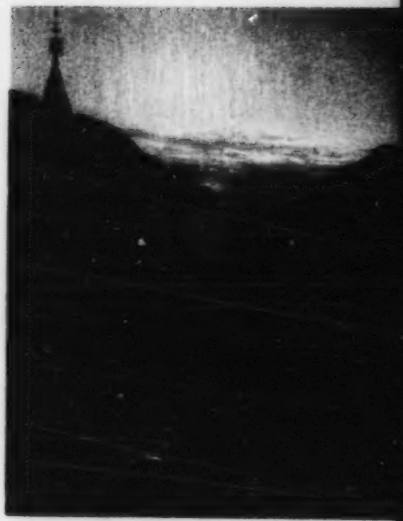
Opportunities

- To begin oral history project with native elders to understand native use of the trail.
- To improve interpretation and awareness of need to protect resources.
- To develop conservation plan for natural resources, including trails.

Partnerships

Cooperative arrangement:

- With the United States National Parks Service for joint management.



Bow of the St. Roch.

St. Andrew's Church at Lake Bennett.

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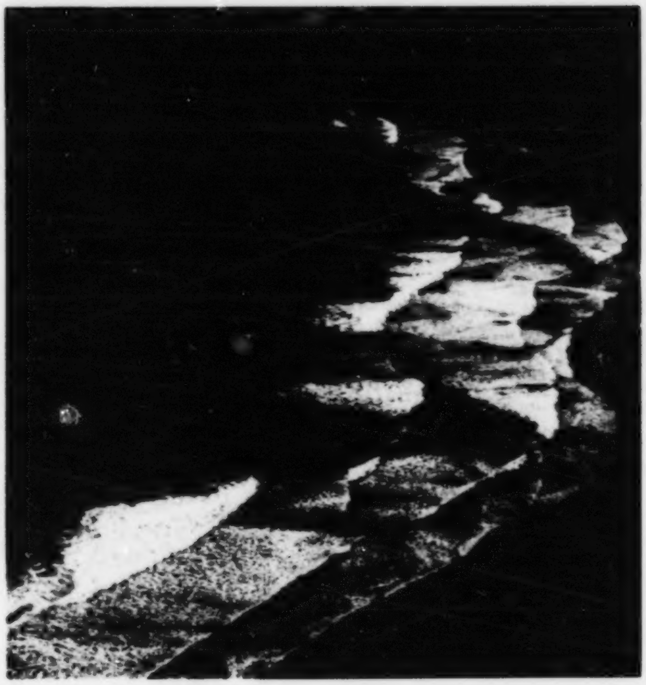
*Trail is administered by the Prairie and Northern Region of the Canadian Parks Service in conjunction with sites in the Yukon Territory.

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve



Schooner Cove.

Sea Lions.

West Coast Trail

Purpose

To represent the exposed open coast of the Pacific Coast Mountains Natural Region.

Established

Federal-provincial agreement to establish signed 1970, proclamation pending.

Location/Access

West coast of Vancouver Island between Tofino and Port Renfrew. Highway 4 between Ucluelet and Tofino intersects Long Beach unit of park. Broken Group Islands accessible by boat from Ucluelet, Bamfield, Port Alberni, Toquart Bay. West Coast Trail accessible by road at Bamfield, Port Renfrew trailheads. Area 500 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- 3 component (Long Beach, West Coast Trail, Broken Group Islands) Pacific Ocean shoreline park; 150 km of seaward boundary.
- Extensive hardpacked sand beaches (11 km); island archipelago; narrow coastal strip featuring cliffs, caves, lakes, streams, waterfalls.
- Rainforests of cedar, hemlock, spruce, fir; home to blacktail deer, black bears, cougars, otters, Bald Eagles.
- Whales, sea lions, giant octopus, wolf eels frequent marine components.
- Native archaeological, historic sites.
- Shipwrecks dating back to last century underwater and along shoreline in West Coast Trail, Broken Group Islands components of park.

Condition of Resources

- Primary representation of Estevan Coastal Plain, minor Vancouver Island Ranges.
- Identified for designation as marine natural area of Canadian significance (i.e. West Vancouver Island Shelf, with good representation of inshore components).
- Park has small, narrow landbase; mammals and birds are transitory with no permanent populations.
- Longterm effects of January 1989, oil spill on marine birds, mammals, invertebrates unknown.
- Encompasses blend of pristine and previously logged coast forest; 2% of Long Beach component logged prior to land acquisition.
- No complete ecosystems or watersheds remain intact within Long Beach and West Coast Trail components due to their configuration and area.
- Broken Group Islands an intact west coast archipelago, experiencing full spectrum of wave exposure.

Presentation to the Public

- Major interpretive themes: The world's largest ocean dominates the park and shapes the landscape; Offshore, nearshore, onshore life; Carpet of green—coastal rainforests; Mankind and the Pacific coast; Graveyard of the Pacific.
- National/global messages include Environment Week, Acid rain, Global climate change, Greenhouse effect, Ocean plastics pollution.
- Interpretation activities include personal programs (beach walks, evening programs, on-site talks, marine mammal watching, special group programs); non-personal programs (exhibits and displays in Wickaninnish Centre, signs, mass media, brochures).
- Extension activities available by prior arrangement.

Services and Facilities

- Access for disabled persons at Long Beach provided to all major visitor facilities, 1 interpretive trail (Bog Trail), 2 beach locations.
- Public transportation to Broken Group Islands provided by Alberni Marine Transportation 3 times per week during summer.
- Access to the West Coast Trail by public, private ferry service.
- Information Centres open: Long Beach (mid-March–mid-October), Port Renfrew, Bamfield (mid-May–late September).
- 2 campgrounds provide 174 sites.
- Primitive camping offered on 8 islands in Broken Group.
- Random camping permitted on beaches along West Coast Trail.
- 7 private campgrounds adjacent to Long Beach component provide 879 sites.
- Hotels, motels available in Bamfield, Port Renfrew, Ucluelet, Tofino.
- 7 major day use areas in Long Beach component provide picnicking, hiking and walking, beach combing, sea kayaking, canoeing, scenic driving, scuba diving, whale watching, tour boats.

Visitation

- 580,000 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Campsites on West Coast Trail reaching capacity.
- No control of boater access to island shorelines.
- Visitor facilities reaching capacity; park land base limits facility expansion.
- Visitor impact on land and marine archaeological resources.

External:

- Logging adjacent to park could adversely affect resources, watersheds, force wildlife into park.
- Off-shore oil spills, plastic waste.
- Forest fires, especially from logged over areas adjacent to park.
- Commercial and sport fishing of marine bottom species may damage populations.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Meetings with logging companies to discuss logging plans, prevent intrusions on park resources.
- Participate in federal review of tanker safety and marine spills.
- Maintain fire suppression agreement with British Columbia Forest Service.
- Special management projects include Freshwater Sport Fishing Plan, Marine Underwater Archaeological Survey, Service Plan, all in preparation.

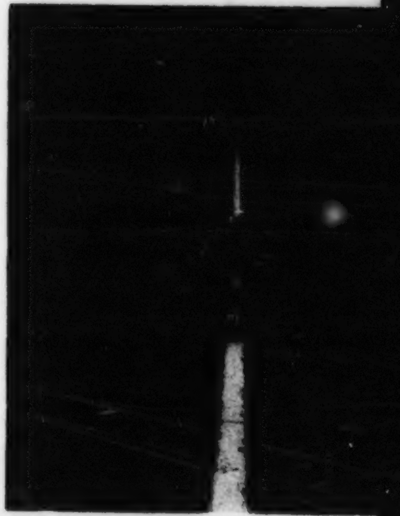
Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 2877 hours of volunteer effort in 11 projects by 466 volunteers in 1989, including cleanup of Long Beach after major oil spill.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- With the Pacific Rim Tourism Association, City of Port Alberni.
- With the Canadian Hydrographic Service.
- With Interpretation Canada, British Columbia Chapter.
- With local commercial whale watchers, Chambers of Commerce.
- With the RCMP for law enforcement in Ucluelet-Tofino.
- With the Bamfield Historical Development and Preservation Society.
- With Transport Canada for use of airport buildings for maintenance; agreements being finalized for surplus airport lands and navigation sites.
- With Nitinat Indian Band to provide public transportation across Nitinat Narrows.



Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the Kitwanga Fort site as an expression of the culture of the Tsimshian people and their history.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1971; acquired 1976.

Location/Access

Approximately 120 km northeast of Terrace, British Columbia, and 4 km north of village of Kitwanga on Highway 16.

Heritage Values and Features

- Situated near important native trade route between Skeena and Nass rivers.
- Fortified with palisade enclosing 5 houses and food storage pits at beginning of nineteenth century.
- From fort, Gitwangak people under their powerful chieftan, Nekt, waged battles to control fishing sites, protect trade routes and enhance their prestige.
- Fort abandoned after Nekt's death and introduction of firearms.
- Site consists of "Ta'awdzep" or Battle Hill, a natural feature, on top of which are archaeological remains of fortified houses occupied in historic period.
- On terrace surrounding Ta'awdzep are numerous archaeological features associated with historic period occupation of site (puberty pits, sweat lodge sites, food caches, etc.).
- Although not part of site, totem poles at nearby village of Gitwangak tell story of Nekt, and thus complement overall heritage character.
- The poles have been declared of national historic significance and are on native land.

Condition of Resources

- Archaeological resources in fairly stable condition.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretive panels describe role of warfare in culture of Tsimshian people, story of site and of hero, Nekt.

Services and Facilities

- Pedestrian trails, stairway to top of site.
- 5 car parking lot.

Threats

- Evidence of possible erosion from Kitwanga River at bottom of Battle Hill.
- Pathway erosion due to a lack of low level vegetation and use patterns.

Opportunities

- To work with native people in the on-going development and protection of the site.

Rogers Pass National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the role of the Rogers Pass in the history of Canadian transportation.

Established

Acquired 1886; designated nationally significant 1971.

Location/Access

In Glacier National Park, British Columbia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Pass situated in Selkirk Range. Discovered by A.B. Rogers, surveyor for Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), in 1882.
- Location of original CPR main line; however, steep grade and frequency of avalanches led to abandonment in 1916; replaced by Connaught Tunnel.
- Macdonald Tunnel opened in 1988, longest in North America.
- Trans-Canada Highway built through the pass in 1962.
- Site consists of abandoned railway right-of-way located part-way up mountain; snow sheds, other structures and equipment left by railway; foundations of Glacier House Hotel.
- Site collection of 2000 photographic negatives of historical photos.

Condition of Resources

- Photographic collection in good state of preservation.

Presentation to the Public

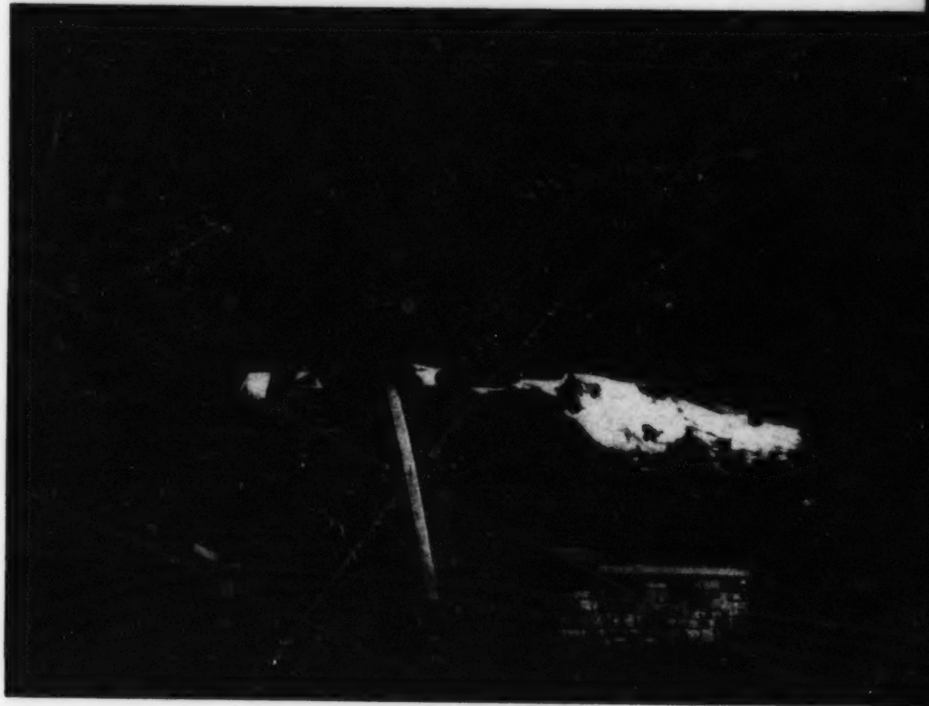
- Interpretation focuses on the history of Rogers Pass and natural history of area.
- Interpretation centre with theatre, model of Glacier House, other exhibits.
- Trail to Glacier House, some interpretive signage.
- Exterior exhibit deals with mountain passes of designated national historic importance.

Services and Facilities

- Washrooms, emergency telephone.

Visitation

- 150,000 in 1988–89.



Threats

- Degradation of structures on original CPR line.
- Pot hunting at site of Glacier House Hotel.
- Future expansion of Trans-Canada Highway.
- Difficult to obtain safe access from Trans-Canada Highway to some historic resources, threat to visitor safety.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- Friends of Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks, established 1987.

Haida Portrait.

Ta'awdzep (Battle Hill)

Monument at Rogers Pass.

Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate the Gulf of Georgia Cannery complex at Steveston, the most significant fish processing site in British Columbia, in the context of the west coast fishing industry.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1976; acquired 1984.

Location/Access

1 Fourth Avenue, Steveston, British Columbia.

Heritage Values and Features

- Origins of British Columbia fish processing industry date to 1829, when salmon first salted for export at Fort Langley, first commercial cannery established in British Columbia, 1870.
- By 1894, when Gulf of Georgia Cannery built, salmon canning a major industry; Steveston at its center.
- Site consists of main cannery building (includes extension for reduction plant), ice house, vitamin oil storage building, oil drum storage building, dryer shed, lead foundry, watchman's shed and related features such as wooden wharf, oil tanks, tank platform.
- Machinery includes herring reduction equipment, boilers for canning operation, large collection of fishing industry artifacts.
- Archaeological remnants include historic dike feature, exposed pilings under main building, artifact scatter under site of former China house.
- Contiguous to site (not Canadian Parks Service property) 1940 seine loft building still in use.
- Collection of 10,000 artifacts, most site specific.

Condition of Resources

- Superstructure of main cannery building in stable condition; substructure (piling system) restored in 1986.
- Fish unloading dock rebuilt, 1987.
- Site cleanup in progress; sprinkler system to be completed 1990.
- 30% of fish-reduction machinery decontaminated and stabilized.
- 2 auxiliary structures, watchman's hut and lead foundry, not fully stabilized.
- Collection requires immediate conservation.

Presentation to the Public

- Interpretation focuses on the historic development of Canada's west coast fishing industry from a subsistence activity to a large scale commercial enterprise.
- Small Visitor Centre in former cannery office.

Services and Facilities

- Buildings not open to public.

Threats

- Deterioration of Watchman's House and lead foundry, secondary equipment, and piping.
- Pot hunting.
- Contamination of equipment with fish residues and industrial chemicals.
- Lack of buffer zone.
- Portions of cultural landscape (dike, open pilings) under threat from neighbouring development.

Partnerships

Cooperating association:

- The Gulf of Georgia Cannery Society, established 1986. Operates Visitor Center.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Considerable assistance received from the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Cannery and Wharf.

Boats at the Cannery.

Totem and Mortuary Poles.

Totem Pole.

Ninstints National Historic Site

Purpose

To commemorate an outstanding aboriginal site in the Pacific northwest containing the remains of Haida longhouses, totem poles and other features of Ninstints.

Established

Designated nationally significant 1981; acquisition pending.

Location/Access

On Anthony Island (Skunggwaii) at southern tip of Queen Charlotte Islands within South Moresby National Park Reserve.

Heritage Values and Features

- UNESCO World Heritage Site in recognition of outstanding cultural resources relating to Haida and their ancestors, who have occupied the Queen Charlotte Islands for over 6000 years, and who developed a rich and sophisticated culture.
- Culture especially noted for its carving: totem poles, decoration of longhouses, canoes, decorative arts.
- Village of Ninstints (in Haida language Skunggwaiinlagai, or Red Cod Island Town) one of centres of Southern Haida culture until devasted by smallpox in 1863 and subsequently abandoned.
- Site contains remains of 32 totem and mortuary poles and 10 longhouses, and resources such as fresh-water cistern, gardens and orchard.

Condition of Resources

- Remaining Haida dwelling houses and totem poles are in extremely fragile condition, and are continually deteriorating.

Presentation to the Public

- Not presented to public.
- Site will commemorate Southern Haida village life and culture.

Services and Facilities

- Haida Watchman usually present to provide some visitor information on request during summer.
- No visitor comfort facilities.

Threats

- Deterioration of Haida poles, posts and house pits due to weathering, encroachment of vegetation and uncontrolled visitor use of site.
- All features are vulnerable to damage from foot traffic, during short but intense tourist season; proposed control measures, consisting of boardwalks, will require monitoring.

South Moresby/Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Marine Park Reserve

Purpose

To represent the Pacific Coast Mountains Terrestrial Region and the Hecate Strait and West Queen Charlotte Marine Regions of Canada.

Established

In July, 1988 Canada and British Columbia signed a Memorandum of Agreement for establishment of South Moresby National Park Reserve and National Marine Park Reserve. At present, Canada is managing terrestrial component on behalf of British Columbia until lands are transferred pursuant to federal-provincial agreement. Final boundaries of National Marine Park Reserve will be set in 1992 after completion of mineral and energy resource assessment.

National Park Reserve and National Marine Park Reserve will be established pending resolution of outstanding comprehensive land claim of the Council of the Haida Nation to the area. Canadian Parks Service has been working toward an agreement with the Council of the Haida Nation to cooperate in planning, operation and management of National Park Reserve. The Haida have designated the area as a Haida Heritage Site.

Location/Access

Park reserves are located in southern Moresby Island area of Queen Charlotte Islands off west coast of British Columbia. Waters of Hecate Strait, Queen Charlotte Sound and open Pacific Ocean surround land area. There are no roads; access is by boat or aircraft. Area 1,470 sq km.

Heritage Values and Features

- Unique floral and faunal complex.
- Coastal rainforest, bonsai bog, sub-alpine and alpine vegetation.
- Mammals include river otters; harbor, northern fur and north elephant seals; Stellar Sea Lions; 11 species of whales including humpback, killer, gray, goose-beaked, minke and fin; Dall's, Risso, harbour and Pacific white-sided porpoises; black bear; ermine; blacktail deer; raccoons.
- More than 1.5 million nesting seabirds including petrels, cormorants, gulls, auklets, puffins.
- Shore birds and raptors, Black Oyster Catcher, Semipalmated Plover, Least Sandpiper, falcons, Bald Eagles.
- A myriad of fish and invertebrates, including all southwest coast salmon species.
- Marine vegetation, including kelp forests.
- Many cultural sites and features related to the Haida, including former villages such as Ninstints World Heritage Site.

Condition of Resources

- National park reserve includes recently logged areas, former mine sites.
- Potential loss of nesting seabird populations (eggs and fledglings) due to raccoon, rat predation.
- Loss of marine invertebrates suspected due to over-fishing and other fishing practices.

Presentation to the Public

- Programs, projects for provision of interpretation, extension services have been delayed pending conclusion of agreement with Council of the Haida Nation.

Services and Facilities

- Temporary visitor information centre established at Sandspit.
- Planning in progress for small craft harbour at Sandspit, visitor reception centres at Sandspit and Queen Charlotte City; both located north of national park reserve.

Visitation

- Approximately 6,500 in 1988–89.

Threats

Internal:

- Absence of adequate management presence and increasing visitor use resulting in growing environmental concerns and damage to heritage resources and features at Ninstints, Hotsprings Island, Burnaby Narrows, Windy Bay, several seabird colonies.
- Introduced species including rats, raccoons threaten burrow-nesting seabirds.
- Introduced blacktail deer adversely affecting forest ecology.

External:

- Spills of dangerous, toxic materials from marine transportation.
- Disposal of sewage and garbage into sea.

Opportunities

To mitigate threats:

- Most internal terrestrial threats can be addressed once operational presence established in cooperation with Council of the Haida Nation.
- Work with federal, provincial agencies to resolve external marine threats.
- Special management projects include current raccoon-seabird study, proposed rehabilitation of logged-over Lyell Island.

To enhance park purpose:

- Enhancement of this superb wilderness and cultural area can advance once operational and management presence established.

Partnerships

Volunteer program:

- 120 hours of volunteer effort in 5 projects by 24 volunteers in 1989.

Other cooperative arrangements:

- Agreement being finalized with the Council of the Haida Nation for cooperation in planning, operational and management of the National Park Reserve.
- Being established to ensure essential public services. Other agencies include Coast Guard, Department of National Defence Rescue Coordination Centre, RCMP, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Atmospheric Environment Service.

Burnaby Narrows.

Lyell Island.

Bald Eagle.